

Wilson U.M. 20 Jan 08

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 11—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE



NAPANEE

The New Carpets and Housefurnishings.

We announce the opening of the New Spring Stock of Carpets and Housefurnishings. Our new stock consists of the leading patterns, the most appropriate designs, the most durable qualities, and the most reasonable prices. Having received exceedingly large consignments in all classes of Carpets, Draperies and Furnishings, our Mr. E. W. SCOTT and efficient staff are now prepared to execute all orders for refurnishing your home.

See our Windows for the Latest in Carpets.

AXMINSTERS.

These well-known Carpets form an important and prominent part of our complete stocks. For wearing qualities, colorings and designs we consider Axminsters as leaders.

See the New Draperies and Striped Madras Muslins.

BRUSSELS.

The Carpet of reliability, the Carpet that has stood the test of wearing qualities. We are amongst our new goods, showing them in the neatest designs and colorings, exclusive patterns not seen elsewhere.

Let us show you the Newest Goods.

INGRAIN.

All-wool, the most fashion-approved colorings, in effective designs and most suited for bedroom and dining-room coverings.

The New Stock is one of Elegance.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham, Swiss, Brussels and Bobbinette. For refined beauty and truly artistic effects our enormous stock cannot be surpassed. Silk Draperies, Foulards, Percalines, Cretonnes, Furniture Coverings and Curtain Nets—the selections are beautiful.

WINDOW SHADES, POLES, &c.

In plain and lace and insertion; creams, duns and terra—all sizes. We also make shades to order. Curtain poles, trimmings, vestibule rods, etc.

CREX.

The new Floor Covering—artistic, durable, sanitary. Will not hold dust, and the most economical of all floor coverings.

Inspection invited to this Department.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
Feb. 19th, 1908

The Council met at the usual hour, 7.30 p.m., the Mayor in the chair. The following members were present: Councillors Graham, Kimmerly, Meng, Normile and Williams.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Electrical World soliciting the support of Council. Fyled.

From the Municipal Journal asking the Council to join the Union with other Municipalities for their mutual benefit. Fyled.

From Thos. Roberts & Co., re their account. Laid on table and later ordered to be paid.

From Dominion Rock Drill Co., asking for remission of taxes. Referred to Court of Revision.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were received in connection with work on the Electric power-house: Madole & Wilson, \$120; Boyle & Son (which was put in dividing the work into two parts, \$76 and 43) \$119. The tender of Boyle & Son was on motion accepted.

LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. Manly Jones was heard in reference to having one of the Normal Schools established in Napanee, and asked that a deputation be appointed to go to Toronto to advocate the measure before the Legislature. The Mayor and Councillor Meng were appointed.

Mr. Briscoe was heard in reference to the reduction of the license fee of \$50 per annum claimed against the Opera House. It was moved by Coun. Graham that the matter be placed in the hands of the Clerk and that he communicate with other towns and get information on the matter. Councillor Normile thought the Council fully competent to deal with so simple a matter without the advice of other towns. Councillor Williams moved that the fee be reduced to \$25, which was unanimously carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Reports were received from the Fire Water and Light, Town Property, Police and Printing Committees, but contained nothing of public interest.

THE BAND.

The grant of \$125 for the maintenance of the band and the purchase of new music, on condition that they play one night each week during the summer, in the park, introduced at last meeting of the Council, was again brought forward. Councillor Williams moved an amendment to make the amount \$100. After considerable discussion the original motion was carried by a vote of two yeas and four nays against the amendment. The Mayor and Coun. Meng were appointed in the interests of the town to see that the agreement be carried out.

An account for coal ordered by the Poor and Sanitary Committee was found correct and ordered to be paid; as also one by same committee for ticket for indigent to Kingston.

One for 86c, for three telegrams in connection with Fire and Light was also ordered paid.

The account of Mr. A. Bruce, K.C., for fees in connection with Electric Lighting By-Law and other legal work totalling \$170 was submitted and ordered paid.

There were also several miscellaneous accounts, as freight in connection with

and Curtain Nets—the selections are beautiful.

all floor coverings.

Inspection invited to this Department.

TAPESTRY, CHENILLE AND SILK CURTAINS.

In all the newest and most fashionable tones and colorings; also Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers and Couch Coverings.

A magnificent showing of aristocratic Carpets and Rugs, Linoleums and Oil Cloths, in a multitude of self-color effects. There is richness and depth to the coloring never equalled before, and you can get absolutely the best choice here. Large and generous buying gives us first pick of the best Carpets made everywhere. Sensible people know that the best place to get the best things in any line is where the power of collection is greatest. The size and completeness of our Carpet stocks tell of large buying and careful selection. The service is prompt and precise, every detail, no matter how small, being taken into consideration, and results so near perfection that our word in regard to detail of the Carpet business is as good as a bond.

SPECIAL SALES.—ITEMS OF INTEREST.

For SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., our entire stock of Wrapperettes. Pretty nearly all shades represented. Reg, 12½c. and 15c. quality for **10c. yard.**

For SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., about 40 only Black Satana Underskirts, all lined, heavy weight, good wide skirt, single and double frill, all going at clean-up prices. We advise you to see this lot.

Commencement of our Anniversary Sale, THURSDAY, March 1st, at 10 a.m., 175 yards Tweeds and Canvas Weave Dress Goods, widths ranging from 42 to 52 in. Prices from 75c. to \$2.00—Anniversary Sale, **35c. yard.**

Anniversary Sale, SATURDAY, March 3rd, at 10 a.m., 45 pair Lace Curtains, excellent designs, 3 yds. long by 60 in. wide—Anniversary Sale, **58c. pair.** (See window.) Carpet ends, length 5 to 22 yds., in Tapestry and Brussels. Jap. Matting ends, 5 to 10 yds. each. Remnants of Window Muslins, Sateens, Cretonnes, Percalines—a general clean-up, going at cost. Also Carpet ends, suitable for rugs, 1½ yd. at **15c.**

Next week's edition will contain all particulars of Anniversary Sale.

MADILL BROS.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw, Pressed Hay, Etc. PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.



Gettin' Wisdom

is a comparatively easy task if you start it while you are young. Don't allow your children's eyes to be ruined for all time because "they look too 'dead' with glasses on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether they need glasses or not, and charge you nothing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious.

We are also the best people to guarantee the quality of our frames, it being part of our Jewelry business to acquire that ability and knowledge.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP **\$3,000,000**
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED
PROFITS - - - - - **\$3,722,000**
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - **\$39,000,000**

Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly. Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ATTEND THE BEST.

Ambitious young men and women who are contemplating a Commercial Education in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or Civil Service course, will find the

Frontenac Business College

Kingston, Ontario,

the best equipped and most up-to-date business training institution in Eastern Ontario. Students may enter at any time, and all graduates are assisted to good-paying situations. Write for catalog and rates.

W. H. SHAW. T. N. STOCKDALE, President. Principal.

Just in.

Fresh maple syrup 30c qt., maple sugar, 10c a cake also table syrup in all size pails from 10c up

GREY LION GROCERY.

JAP. MATTINGS.

In plain, scroll and floral designs, very desirable for verandas and summer floor coverings. An exceptional range to choose from.

Lighting By-Law and other legal work totalling \$170 was submitted and ordered paid.

There were also several miscellaneous accounts, as freight in connection with Electric lighting, 62c.; removal of dog 25c.; and Madole & Wilson, \$18.43 for electric light fixtures.

Council adjourned.

It Makes a Difference.

How your Cough Mixture, Spring Tonic and Family Receipts are compounded. The purest drugs give the most satisfactory results. "When you get it at Hooper's, it's good." The Medical Hall—Napanee.

We are offering heating stoves horse blankets and mitts at greatly reduced prices

MADOLE & WILSON.

Value of the Average Man.

Genius is a phenomenon; the average man is a law. He has seen Shakespeare and Goethes and Napoleons and Wagners rise and fall, and he goes on calmly, knowing that it is he and not they who are the race. Despite him, kick him as you will, the last word is with him. He is nature's favorite. Like a true mother, she loves her dull boy best. A Shakespeare was too much for her, but she saw to it that his faculty perished with him. He died, a wonder among men, and his family reverted to the average. Least the abhorred thing should reappear in the course of generations the family presently died out. The case is typical. It is almost a commonplace of the science of heredity that the appearance of extraordinary talent in any branch of a family means the extinction of that branch.—London Standard.

Canadian and American Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Extended Popularity Of

Diamond Dyes

Induces Speculators to Introduce Weak And Worthless Imitations.

DIAMOND DYES, true home helpers and money-savers for mothers and wives, are dear to every woman's heart.

Recently, speculators have gone into the package dye trade with the view of gaining a share of the immense and ever-increasing trade held by the manufacturers of the DIAMOND DYES, but all such efforts will, as in the past, result in failures.

The crude and worthless dyes brought out in opposition to the DIAMOND DYES, can never become popular, for the simple reason that they have not one good quality to boast of. The merchants of Canada who were induced to buy these adulterated dyes now find them dead and worthless stock.

The progressive and busy druggists and dealers of Canada sell only the DIAMOND DYES, which have an established reputation of over twenty-five years. The modern merchant has not the time or inclination to encourage the sale of worthless and deceptive goods.

If our Canadian women desire full, brilliant and fast colors, they should at all times ask for the DIAMOND DYES, the only guaranteed package dyes in the world. When buying package dyes see that the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES are on each packet handed out by your dealer. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL P.Q., will send free to any address their New Dye Book, Card of Dyed Samples, and new book in verse entitled "The Longjons' Trip to the Klondike." This little book is interesting thousands.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Craig late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, Farmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to chapter 129, section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, and amending Acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the said John Craig, deceased, who died 11th January, A. D. 1906, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or delivered to the undersigned solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the

15TH MARCH, A. D., 1906

full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) which they have against the said estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 15th day of March, 1906, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required; and the executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of such distribution.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,

Napanee, Ont.

Executors for

HENRY REID } Executors.

WILLET CRAIG } Executors.

Dated February 1st, A. D. 1906.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND lot, in desirable locality on Bridge street; also several good building lots. Apply to

J. GIBSON.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample and outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialities offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
34
Toronto Ont

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.
MADOLE & WILSON.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1906

Everything Reliable.

You may rest assured when your "Prescription" is filled at "WALLACE'S" that it is correct in every detail. You can rely upon the "Quality" of every ingredient in it you can rely upon the "Accuracy" of the Dispenser" and you can rely upon the "Price You Pay". You may come yourself, send your child, or send an order, it's all the same—You will get the same "Quality" "Same Carefulness" and same Price.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription, Druggist

PRESENTATION.

There assembled at the residence of Mr. John Wilson, Township of Richmonde on the evening of Tuesday the 13th inst a very large gathering of his friends and co-worshippers of the Empy Hill Church to wish him all happiness in his new home at Strathcona, and God-speed in the new sphere he is about to enter.

Some members of the family had been made aware of the intended invasion of the house of our friend, and had made preparations accordingly: but succeeded in keeping Mr. Wilson in ignorance as to the matter till it could no longer hide from his eyes. Few if any of the members of the church on the hill were missed; and a few friends of the neighborhood beside, who had special relations to the Wilson family were present, so that the house was necessarily illuminated throughout, and every available part occupied.

At 8 o'clock the minister of the congregation at Empy Hill asked the friends to sing a few verses of the soul-stirring hymn.

"Blest be the tie that binds,"

after which he called on Rev. Perry Scott to offer prayer the people all standing in Presbyterian style. Then Mr. Ed. J. Sexsmith was called upon to read the following address:

To Mr. John Wilson,
Beloved Leader,—

We, the members of the Methodist Church of Empy Hill, and the friends accustomed to worship there, have taken the liberty of invading your peaceful home this evening, in order that we may express to you something (not all, that were impossible) of our feelings of respect and love upon the eve of your departure from our midst.

We could have wished you to abide with us to the end.

But it is something of a solace for us to know that you are removing but a little way, so that we retain the pleasing prospect of looking in your face at no great intervals of time, in the social or the church circle, and renewing the fellowship with you that we have prized so much.

Our religion teaches us unselfishness therefore, we take some comfort from the thought that what we count our loss will prove to be for others gain.

When we reflect upon what you have been to us through the long stretch of years, our sense of deprivation is keen and the deepest and tenderest emotions of our hearts are stirred.

You have taken a lively and intelligent interest in the church on the hill from its very inception, contributing your wise counsel and your liberal financial aid.

You have faithfully fulfilled the duties, retaining to offices of steward to the entire satisfaction of your brethren, and the good of the "Cause."

But, perhaps in no capacity have

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

Gas Mantles, lamps and chimneys,
brass brackets, pendants, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Mr. Whitney will move for the appointment of a select committee to direct the expenditure of a sum to be set apart for art purposes.

The trial of the fourteen plumbing supply men indicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with the plumbers' combine was commenced in the Criminal Assizes.

Mackenzie & Mann have made an agreement to extend a spur of the James Bay Railway into the Moose Mountain iron mine, in the township of Hutton, and to bring out the ore.

The Governor-General and Lady Grey were welcomed to Montreal with a gala State concert in Her Majesty's Theatre.

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Panama Canal. He recommends to Congress a lock canal.

Mr. W. F. Maclean explained to his constituents how it was that he did not oppose the salary grab.

Two Belleville ladies were the victims of a daring hold-up on Saturday evening.

The Archbishop of Montreal issued a letter prohibiting many Sunday amusements among his Roman Catholic parishioners.

General Kuropatkin and General Batjanoff, commanders respectively of the first and third Manchurian armies have been recalled.

It is stated that the Government's bill for the taxation of railways will provide for the Province's share of the taxes being applied to the maintenance of asylums.

General Booth at London stated that the Salvation Army would send 10,000 emigrants to Canada this year.

LADIES!

TREAT yourself to
an up-to-date Sham
poo or Face Massage

AT THE
KING EDWARD
BARBER SHOP

J. A. FERGUSON, Prop.

Those intending to build will do well to see us. We can supply you with almost everything you need at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

"Robbing Peter to Pay Paul."

This saying had its origin in the rivalry between St Peter's cathedral, now Westminster abbey, and St Paul's, when, in 1550, an appropri-

Bob's Cough Balsam==

Will cure a Cough. That's what it is for. Try it. We guarantee it, 25c a bottle.

J P. LAWRASON & CO

J. P. McNEILLY, Manager

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

TO LET

That very desirable property in Salem, consisting of four acres of the choicest garden land, underdrained, with excellent frame house, drive house, barn, stables, househouse and smokehouse. For further particulars enquire of

FRANK H. PERRY.

Will rent house separately, if desired.

FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

The farm of the late Robert M. Briscoe will be sold by Public Auction, March 2nd, on the premises, at 2 p.m., 200 acres situated east half of lot 2, in third con. Ernestown, owned by the late Robert M. Briscoe. Thoroughly tiled drained, good wells and two never-failing springs.

The fences are in good shape. The buildings are in good repair, which consist of good two-story house, dwelling house, barns and sheds, drive-house, tool-house, blacksmith shop, hog pen, hen house, ice house and granary. Eight acres good orchard, two acres of young fruit trees and berry bushes, and forty acres of woods. About 6 miles from Napanee, 4 from Bath, and a mile from Fredericksburg Station, which is a grain shipping point. Terms made known at time of sale.

N. A. & F. H. BRISCOE,
Executors.

Wesley Huff, Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to the wish of the owner to move west that desirable farm comprising parts of lots 11 and 12 in the 7th, co. of the Western Addition of the Township of Kingston, known as the

NELSON WALKER FARM, containing 65 acres more or less, and situated three miles East of Wilton on Mud Lake, is now offered for sale. Good buildings—on possession March 1st, 1906. Owner values farm at \$3,000.00, but will sell at \$2,800.00, or \$1,000.00 cash and Mortgage at 5 per cent.

Apply to Frank Martin, Wilton, P. O., or to Harry Warner, Napanee.

Wilton, January 24th, 1906.

Bargains in Ranges.

If you are looking for snags in Coal Ranges, we have just a few good ones do not wait long.

BOYLE & SON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Judicial Sale.

Pursuant to the Judgment made in the action of McKeown vs. McKeown on the 19th day of January, A.D. 1906, there will be sold by Public Auction with the approbation of the Local Master at Napanee at his Chambers in the Court House, Napanee, on

FRIDAY THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH,

A.D. 1906,

at 2 p.m., the following valuable farm lands.

Parcel No. 1.—The Northwest 1/4 of Lot No. 11 in the 5th concession of the Township of Camden in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing 40 acres more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—The Northwest 1/4 of Lot No. 11 in the 6th concession of the said Township of Camden in the County of Lennox and Addington containing 10 acres more or less.

Parcel No. 1 contains about 35 or 40 acres of good arable land, the balance being timber land and swamp. It is fairly well fenced and well watered, and has erected upon it a frame barn and two sheds.

Parcel No. 2 is pasture land without any buildings and well fenced with a patent fence.

The parcels will be sold separately or en bloc at the discretion of the Master, and subject to an annuity of \$30 a year, payable against the parcels payable to Eleanor McKeown, and subject also to a reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of \$10 for every \$100 of the purchase money, and the balance in one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

For further particulars, apply at the law offices of Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange and Morden & Rutton, Napanee.

Dated the 5th day of February, A.D. 1906.

(Sd.) S. S. LIZIER, Master.
Herrington, Warner & Grange.
Pltff's Solicitors.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, general representative (man or woman) for each province in Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expenses money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.

Address Manager, 132 Lake Street.

Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

CUT PRICES

You have faithfully fulfilled the duties, pertaining to offices of steward to the entire satisfaction of your brethren, and the good of the "Cause."

But, perhaps in no capacity have your services been more appreciated than in that most useful and characteristic office of Leader, founded by John Wesley, and which has proved under God such a means of grace to his spiritual offspring ever since. Here indeed you have proved the wise counsellor, sympathizing friend, and faithful guide. It is here especially, we feel our bereavement, and we think, Who will stand in your place?

We owe you a debt we can never pay for though we are conscious of returning you both gratitude and love, still our feelings continue as before—your debtors we remain.

We rejoice with you in the quickened state of religion in the church you have loved and served so long. How happy will the memory of the last days on Empey Hill be to you—the memory of believers rejoicing, sinners crying for pardon, then with the mouth making confession unto Salvation, and, as on last Sunday, being formally received and enrolled as members of the visible Church of Jesus Christ.

We would like to add to these simple words of the heart, which but inadequately express what we feel, this Chair for your acceptance.

We have no fear of being forgotten by you; but who is not pleased to have a visible reminder of a distant friend?

Dear Sir—many passages of the good word teach the comforting doctrine of a Divine Providence directing our earthly pilgrimage: "A good man's goings are established of the Lord; and he delights in his way," Psa. 37:23, therefore we rest in the thought that not only for those so near and dear to you will the change of residence prove a blessing in many ways, but for you also. And we wish to assure you that though the visible tie to our fellowship is about to be severed, there are ties, which cannot be broken—ties of fond memory, love and hope. Memory will perpetuate your influence on yonder hill, and brotherly love will continue to warm our hearts towards you and our common hope will teach us to look for the day of our triumphant re-union in Heaven.

Signed in behalf,
RICHARD DUKE, Pastor,
W.M. P. SMITH, Leader.

Mr. Wm. Smith, on behalf of the people, presented the chair, Mr. Wilson with much feeling and well chosen words acknowledged the gift.

Messrs. John Russell, James Sexsmith and Neilson Russell supported the sentiments of the address.

Mr. Ira B. Hudgins then very fittingly reminded the gathering that Mr. Wilson felt a deep and intelligent interest in the work of God throughout the entire circuit, and that other parts would also feel that they were sustaining a great loss at his removal.

Then the pent up feelings of the friends broke forth in one stanza of that old favorite which preserves forever its freshness as a song

"And if our fellowships below
In Jesus be so sweet."

The third Oddfellows Lodge will be instituted at Kingston this evening.

The Lindsay Gas Lights will save you Gas, gives better light and reduces your Bill. BOYLE & SON, Agents.

Marmalade,

Just received a new lot of fruits such as the bitter marmalade oranges, Valencines, Navels and lemons for making genuine marmalade also a fresh line of French Plums, table and cooking figs, dates and table raisins. A nice line of nuts, filberts, walnuts, almonds and brazils. A genuine line of Maple syrup, sealed in glass bottles, a nice lot of breakfast foods, such as rolled wheat, cracked wheat, rolled oats and buckwheat flour for pancakes, all nice and fresh.

THE COXALL CO.,

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL."

This saying had its origin in the rivalry between St. Peter's cathedral, now Westminster abbey, and St. Paul's, when, in 1550, an appropriation was made from St. Peter's to make good a deficiency in the accounts of St. Paul's. Much opposition was shown to this, and it was for the time a popular outcry, "Why rob Peter to pay Paul?" The saying was revived as a proverb upon the death of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, in 1778. The city of London argued that so illustrious a statesman should be buried at St. Paul's, while parliament held that the remains of so great a leader should be placed with the dust of kings and that to bury him away from the Abbey of Westminster would be again a robbery of Peter to pay Paul.

One Sure Method.

There is a story of a medical student before a board of examiners to whom the question was put again and again of how he would produce perspiration in a patient. He proposed all sorts of things, to which one importunate examiner always replied:

"Well, and if that would not do?"

At last the poor young man, driven to his wits' end, exclaimed, "I would send him before this board to be examined, and I warrant that would make him perspire."

The Obstacle.

"I came near eloping once," said the sweet young thing.

"Indeed?"

"Yes. We had quite made up our minds."

"Who?"

"Papa and I, but I could not find a man who would elope with me."

Washing Machines and Wringers, all of the new ones at BOYLE & SON.

If you are not troubled with rheumatism, and never have been, be thankful and take good care of yourself. If you are a victim of its torturing pains do not be discouraged.

Rheumatism You are not doomed to go on suffering forever

??? because there is a sure and speedy cure for you in Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. Perhaps you have tried a lot of patent medicines and now have no confidence in any. Do not condemn this until you have tried it. We have such confidence in it that if you try it and it does not cure you we will refund your money. It is a powerful, penetrating oil that acts directly on the bone—the seat of the disease—and has brought deliverance to so many that we have no hesitation in saying it will deliver you. Here is one case:—

Dear Sirs—I am free from rheumatism to-day because I used Tuck's Bone Oil. I had rheumatism in my hands and feet and thought at one time that my life was going to be ruined by it. I consulted a doctor and tried various remedies, but while some of them that I took internally made me feel better for a time none of them took the pain away. After I had suffered for six months or more, doctoring all the time, I was advised to try Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. I did and I never can be thankful enough to the man who told me to get it. I had not used a bottle until I was better and before the second one was done my joints were loosened up, the pain was gone and I was well. Tuck's Bone Oil did it. That was six years ago and I have not been bothered since.

H. S. Brown, Merrickville. For rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, coughs, colds, quinsy or bronchitis, in short for any and all kinds of inflammation there is nothing to equal Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. A bottle should be on the shelf of every home. For sale at all medicine dealers at 50c, a bottle or sent prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co., Limited, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets, Caperines, Collars, Capes, etc., from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

 WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

**ALONZO WALKER,
ENTERPRISE, ONT.**

DALTON'S February Furniture Sale.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FURNITURE
SALE FOR YOU.

1 Sideboard, quarter oak and polished. Regular \$35 for... \$29	1 Bedroom Suite, solid oak, British bevelled mirror. Regular \$24 for..... \$19.25
1 Sideboard, golden oak finish, 16 by 28 bevelled mirror. Regular \$15 for..... \$12	1 Extension Table, quarter oak and polished, 8 ft. Regular \$20 for..... \$15.50
6 Iron Beds, brass trimmed, any size. Regular \$3.75 for..... \$2.65	1 Extension Table, maple surface, oak finish, 8 ft. Regular \$10 for..... \$7.75
1 Morris Chair, reversible cushion, in velour. [Regular \$9.00 for..... \$7.25	36 Kitchen Chairs. Regular 50c. for..... 40c. each
2 Couches, upholstered in velour, spring edge and head, fringed all around and buttoned. Regular \$9 for..... \$7.25	24 Dining Chairs. Regular 65c. for..... 53c. each
1 Couch, extra large, upholstered in best velour. Regular \$17 for..... \$12.90	6 Mattresses. Regular \$3.50 for..... \$2.65
	6 Mattresses, in two parts, fancy ticking. Regular \$5 for..... \$4
	1 China Closet, quarter oak. Regular \$22 for..... \$19

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East Wilton's Shoe Store]

SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH BY USING "SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea instead
of the adulterated Japan Teas.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 400, 500 AND 600 PER LB. AT ALL GROCERS.
HIGHEST AWARD: ST. LOUIS, 1904.

THE LARGEST RESERVOIR.

In South as in North America, Nature does her work on the grand scale, and one of her noblest achievements is the Amazon River. Rising in the Andes, it flows across the continent and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator. The vastness of the area which it drains, amounting to 2,368,000 square miles, will be evident when it is borne in mind that this is more than the area of Russia in Europe and Austria-Hungary. It has a length of nearly 4,000 miles, is navigable for 2,300 miles from the sea, and is fed by numerous streams, which in any other country would be ranked as great rivers. In the wet season, which lasts for about eight months, its width varies from five miles to 400. No wonder the Amazon has been called a gigantic reservoir rather than a river.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Meets the mothers' needs in caring for the health of their little ones as no other medicine in the world can. The Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, colic, simple fevers, diarrhoea, teething troubles and expel worms. They break up colds and prevent croup. They make children sleep naturally and healthily, because they remove the cause of sleeplessness. And they are the only medicine that gives the mother a solemn guarantee that it contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. They are good for children from birth onward; they always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Mrs. Geo. Turner, Barry's Bay, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the troubles that come to little ones with perfect satisfaction. I think there is no medicine can equal the Tablets." Every mother ought to keep a box of these Tablets in the house as a safeguard for her little ones. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EVER NOTICE?

When people say anything good about you, ever notice what a few are present?

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor grip, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

She wished to break it to him gently. "I have decided," she said, "to return your ring." He, however, was a resourceful man, who did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him. "You needn't bother," he replied. "I buy them by the dozen."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Gashaway—"What made you propose to her on the steamer?" Cleverton—"I wanted to prove I could love her even when she was sea-sick."

DEATH BY UMBRELLA.

Man Confesses to Involuntary Homicide and is Sent to Prison.

Nicholas Lieb, of Althausen, in the Canton of Argovie, Switzerland, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of \$200 for involuntary homicide.

Some time ago when returning from a dance with his fiancee, he was attacked in the dark by a stranger. Lieb, in self-defence, made a lunge with his umbrella, and his assailant dropped on the ground. He struggled to his feet again, and Lieb and his fiancee hurried away.

Next day a man named Albert Rey was found dead on the road, and the inquest showed that some instrument had pierced his eye and entered deeply into the skull.

Several of the victim's friends and acquaintances were arrested and released before Lieb heard of the affair, when he made a full confession. He has lodged an appeal against his sentence.

1900 CALENDARS FOR 1906.

Do you throw away your old calendars? A Paris statistician has discovered that it is a mistake to do so, and being of an economical turn of mind has discovered further that calendars for 1900 will serve equally well for 1906. As a rule, of course, a calendar is only of use eleven years later, and leap year upsets this calculation pretty often. But as 1900 was allotted 365 days only, instead of 366 the days of the 1906 week fit exactly those of 1900.

AGONIZING NEURALGIA.

Due to Poor, Weak Blood — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will Insure a Cure.

Neuralgia is the surest sign that your whole system is weak and unstrung. Those sharp, stabbing pains are caused by your jangled nerves. But your nerves would not be jangled if your blood was pure and strong. You can't cure neuralgia by liniments or hot applications. They may relieve for a moment—but they can't possibly cure. You can never cure neuralgia until you enrich the blood and brace your starved nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood. They soothe the nerves and strengthen the whole system. They strike right at the cause of agonizing neuralgia. Mr. John McDermott, Bond Head, Ont., says: "As the result of a wetting, I was seized with pains in all parts of the body. I consulted a doctor, who told me the trouble was neuralgia. He treated me for some time but did not help me. I had often read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. By the time I had taken three boxes, there was a good improvement in my case, and after I had taken ten boxes, every ache and pain had disappeared. I had gained in weight and felt better in every way. I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

When the blood is poor, the nerves are starved; then comes neuralgia, insomnia, St. Vitus dance, paralysis or

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued).

Norah put her hand to her brow. "I do not understand yet," she said, in a low voice. "Should—should not all this money have gone to my father's nephew, the present earl?"

Mr. Petherick coughed behind his hand.

"Ahem—that is a difficult question to answer, my dear young lady. In ordinary cases it might—that is, a portion—no doubt the present earl will feel slightly—er—disappointed. The estate, with the title and the position it involves, is—er—heavy—and—"

"You mean that he ought to have had some of this money?" said Norah, raising her eyes to the old man's face.

"Well—but, no!" he replied, stanchly. "It was the earl, your father's, own personal property, to do with absolutely as he chose, and I repeat that, considering the circumstances, he chose well and—er—wisely."

Norah sighed, and her hand moved restlessly in Lady Ferndale's.

"What am I to do with all this money?" she sighed.

Mr. Petherick smiled.

"It is easier to with money, however large the sum, than without it, my dear," he said, gently. "Yes, an excellent will," he added, thoughtfully. "And yet I—er—wish the earl had permitted me to draw it. It is a strange thing that whenever a non-legal man, a man who is not a lawyer, draws up a will he makes some mistake."

Lady Ferndale looked up quickly.

"There is no mistake—noting to invalidate the will?" she said.

"No, no," he responded. "Nothing. Just a simple blank, which does not affect it, fortunately."

Lady Ferndale inclined her head with a look of relief. The old man's words had frightened her.

"There is one thing that surprises me," she said, "and that is the smallness of the bequest to Mr. Guildford Berton."

"Ah, yes, yes," said Mr. Petherick. "Just a souvenir, so to speak. Yes, very much to his credit."

Norah raised her eyes, and, answering the look, he went on:

"I must say that I was surprised. Mr. Berton was so great a friend, and has been of so much use to the earl, that I should not have been astonished if he had been left a sum of money. It is much to his credit that it is not so. I mean," he went on, stumbling and coughing, "that it is evident that Mr. Berton is an honest and disinterested man. He might have used his influence with the earl to get himself named for a certain sum of money. Very much to his credit, especially as he is, I believe, a—er—poor man."

"Yes, he has behaved very well," said Lady Ferndale, but with a slight wrinkle on her forehead; "very well. Don't you think so, dear?"

Norah murmured an assent. The insignificance of the earl's bequest to Guildford Berton had surprised her; she did not even yet understand it.

Mr. Petherick went on talking about the property that had been left to Norah, and she gathered, listening listlessly with downcast eyes, that though the Court must go to the present earl, the missing man, there were other houses, as large, if not as historic, which had fallen to her.

"I am afraid you are dreadfully rich, my dear," said Lady Ferndale, with a fond smile; and Norah sighed. There flashed across her memory the story of the man dying of thirst in the desert, who in the course of his last feeble

principally in extent and character. Ahem—I really think you should go."

And Norah said that she would go—when the earl arrived. Then he would sigh and shake his head, and proceed to tell her about the shares in a coal mine which he had discovered belonged to her, and asked her what she would do with a large sum which he found invested in the funds in the earl's name, and which now belonged to her. And then Norah sighed, and, begging him to do just as he pleased, closed the interview.

Another fortnight passed, and one evening she was sitting in the drawing-room, looking out at the view, which was rapidly disappearing in the gloaming of the short late autumn day, when a footman entered and brought a card to her.

She took it up and held it toward the light. It was Guildford Berton's, and on it was written in pencil, "Will you see me for a few minutes?"

Norah held the card in her fingers, her brows drawn together in silence for fully a minute; then she inclined her head to the footman, who stood like a statue beside her, and he opened the door and announced Guildford Berton.

He came in with his noiseless tread, and Norah, who had taken up a book and held it in her right hand, rose and bowed to him without offering to shake hands.

"I must ask your pardon for intruding on you, Lady Norah," he said, slowly, and in the manner of one who was repeating words which he had learned by heart, "but I am leaving England for some time, and I could not go without wishing you farewell."

"His tone was so subdued, so humble, and, indeed, reverential, that Norah's frigidity melted somehow. After all, she thought, his greatest crime had been his daring to love her, and it is a crime which most women find easy to forgive.

"You are leaving England?" she said. "Will you not sit down?"

He took a chair and she sank into hers.

"Yes," he said, sadly, "I am going away for a change of air and scene. I may be away for some time—for years."

"Where are you going?" she asked, not because she cared, but with the desire to be at least polite to the man who had been her father's closest friend, and who had only sinned in loving her.

"To Australia, I think," he said. "They tell me that a man can find work there, and it is time I made the quest. I have been idle too long—for a poor man."

Norah's heart smote her—it had grown very tender during these weeks of solitary musing. Sorrow teaches us sympathy even with those we dislike, and she was conscious of a feeling of pity for this man who had wasted his life dancing attendance on one who had rewarded the sacrifice by—a gold watch and chain!

"I hope you will—succeed," she said. He glanced up at her gratefully, but with the same air of playing a part he had carefully rehearsed.

"It is very good of you to express so kind a wish," he murmured, "especially as I know—am bitterly conscious—that I have lost your friendship."

Norah's brow darkened, and her lips came together tightly.

"Is there any need to speak of—of what is past, Mr. Berton?" she said.

"Forgive me," he pleaded. "It is hard not to speak of what is in one's thoughts day and night, continually. You will understand why I find this place unbearable. It is a source of torture to me! To feel that I am near you and that I

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Gashaway—"What made you propose to her on the steamer?" Cleverton—"I wanted to prove I could love her even when she was sick."

Put up in 51 Yard Rolls. The famous "The D & L Menthol Plasters which cure lumbago, backache, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., are also put up in one yard rolls for physicians and family use. **Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.**

It is about as difficult to satisfy a man who does not know what he wants as it is a woman who does know what she wants.

"My Physicians Told Me I Must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well-known business man in the western town who turned over every and warty bit of him and his kidney pastries. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases, etc.

Mrs. Herbeck says that the reason a married woman looks under the bed for a burglar is because she is afraid that he'll get to her husband's pockets before she does.

It Needs No Testimony—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence and soon disappear of no more. Dr. A. J. Fletcher's Oil has grown in reputation in 25 days since it first made its appearance.

"How said the man of this house of yours, Father?—Despite the landlord ask a good deal for it?" Father: "Yes, he often asks five and six times a month for it."

Chemists Have Trouble in getting in a box—*the* that the system will absorb and benefit by it. In Fergus, the best tonic, perfection has been achieved. It builds and strengthens.

"I am a good woman," she replied, her eyes to us, Mrs. Smith. "You well, she is the sort of a wife who can enjoy herself anywhere you know."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Remember the star you recently made? When you are sick, stand anyone you like that asks, "Do you feel better?" and let them know you are. London, "Dad, I'm not sick now. I feel well," just like that.

When Baby had Seized Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles, Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc., 35 cents.—100.

OPEN WORK PROPOSAL

"You say you wear open work stockings all winter?" she asked.

"Yes; I can't get anybody to mend them."

"Oh, George, this is so sudden."

losses, every ache and pain had disappeared. I had gained in weight and felt better in every way. I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove, cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

Young Borem in the parlor—"Tommy, does your sister know I'm here?" Tommy—"I think so. She told mamma this morning she had a presentiment that trouble was coming."

An Awful Experience with Heart Disease—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. A. J. Fletcher's Oil, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—90

Wealthy Man—"And my boy, a millionaire's position is a hard one," Soothing Friend. "In what way?" Wealthy Man. "If I hoard my wealth they say I'm a scoundrel, and if I give my money away they say I'm trying to ease my guilty conscience."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive work will cost you only 10c. W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return. Address: The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

EASTEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD. During the last year the British navy has been augmented by eight remarkable vessels known as fleet scouts, which have practically the speed of torpedo-destroyers, but have sufficient length and coal capacity to go considerable distances, and not only gain information, but prey upon an enemy's merchant shipping. The Attentive, the latest of these scouts, when recently tested, made a record of 25.88 knots on a sustained run of 6½ hours, during which a maximum speed of 26½ knots was reached, this being reached on the last hour of the trial trip. If destroyers and high-speed launches are excepted, this probably makes the Attentive the fastest vessel in the world, and the representative of a type which soon may spread beyond the British navy.

PHONOGRAPH AS SALESMAN.

An enterprising German has patented a device for fitting phonographs to doors. As the customer enters the door of a shop, a voice will call out, "Flour is cheaper to-day"; "New consignment of special quality mince meat just received; try some," and similar invitations.

as large, if not as historic, which had fallen to her.

"I am afraid you are dreadfully rich, my dear," said Lady Ferndale, with a fond smile; and Norah sighed. There flashed across her memory the story of the man dying of thirst in the desert, who, in the course of his last feeble crawl in search of a spring, came across not water, but a bag of precious stones, and how he flung them from him with a curse. He would have bartered them all for one draught of the life-giving water, and she would have bartered all the immense wealth that the earl had left her for one draught of Cyril Burne's love.

"Ah," she thought, as she sat in her own room and mused over it all, "if he had but been true, if he had but remained constant, that I might have gone to him and laid it all at his feet. Of what use are lands and money to me, who would have been so happy sharing a cottage with him, and cannot but be miserable now that I have lost him?"

She lay awake all that night, the samaritan surging in her ears, and recalling with an agony too deep for tears those too short happy hours she had spent in the woods by his side.

Lady Ferndale remained at the Court for three days, and would have stayed longer, but Norah would not permit her to do so. Nor would she yield to Lady Ferndale's oft-repeated prayer that Norah would go back with her to Ferndale.

"I do not know how it is," she said, "but I have a feeling that I ought to stay here until the earl arrives."

"That's nonsense," said Lady Ferndale, stoutly; "he may never arrive. Besides, why should you sacrifice yourself by remaining in this vast place for the sake of welcoming a stranger who will probably—"

"Wish me gone as soon as he arrives," finished Norah, with a smile. "I don't know, but I put myself in his place, that is all. I should not like to come back and find the place deserted."

"Come back?" The young man has never been here," persisted Lady Ferndale.

"Then he will feel all the more a stranger," said Norah. "You go home, dear, and make my peace with Lord Ferndale for keeping you so long, and I promise that immediately Lord Arrowdale comes home I will pack up my things and invite you."

Lady Ferndale had to be satisfied with this, and went off reluctantly, and Norah was left alone, for even Mr. Petherick, had found it necessary to return to London.

"I must find him. If you want anything, my dear young lady, telegraph at once, and if you cannot wait even so long for me, send for Mr. Berton, who knows everything connected with the estate."

Norah inclined her head, but she thought that if Mr. Berton did not come to the Court before she sent for him, it would be some time before his tall figure shadowed the threshold.

And it seemed as if he meant to wait for a summons from her, for the days passed and he did not approach the Court. He had glided out of the room on the day the will was read, and she had not seen him since.

After a time she ventured beyond the park gates, and wandered aimlessly along the lanes and over the common, very much as she wandered about Norton after her mother's death; but though the expected—and dreaded—to meet him, he did not cross her path.

A fortnight passed. Lady Ferndale drove over frequently and once or twice persuaded Norah to go over to Ferndale for lunch or dinner, and she was made much of and petted to her heart's content, but she always returned to sleep at the Court. Mr. Petherick ran down from London several times, bearing formidable looking documents, which he required her to sign, and giving her further details of the wealth which she had inherited.

"I think you ought to go to one or two of your places, Lady Norah," he said, gently. "Wealth has its responsibilities, as well as its privileges. The place in Scotland, for instance, the earl had not seen it for years. Now what do you think of paying it a visit? It is a very fair specimen of—er—architecture, quite

"Is there any need to speak of what is past, Mr. Berton?" she said.

"Forgive me," he pleaded. "It is hard not to speak of what is in one's thoughts day and night, continually. You will understand why I find this place unbearable. It is a source of torture to me! To feel that I am near you and that I dare not approach you—Lady Norah," he rose and took a step nearer to her. "I had intended to wish you farewell in the fewest possible words, but, alas! my heart is too strong for my will! I am going—forever, but before I go will you give me one more chance, will you let me plead for that which is indeed dearer than life?"

Norah rose, and stood, pale and almost majestic, her brows very low indeed, her lips tightly compressed.

"No, I cannot permit you to say a word—a word of that kind," she said, coldly, haughtily. "I am sorry—no, I am glad that you are going, if, as you say, you cannot forget."

"Forget that I am only Guildford Perton, the son of your father's steward, and that you are an earl's daughter, and the owner of half a million of money," he said, slowly, raising his eyes to her face with a curious expression, half respectful, half defiant. "Is that what you would say, Lady Norah?"

"No," said Norah, and her words cut sharply and clearly, "that is not what I would say, Mr. Berton. It would make no difference to me if you were a prince and I a beggar at your gates."

"Because you hate me so intensely—is that it?" he said, gnawing his lip, but still with the half-defiant look in his eyes.

"Hate?" she said, her bosom heaving. "It is you and not I who use the word."

"But you mean it," he said, breathing quickly. "If you were a princess and I the beggar, you could not speak with greater hauteur."

"Need we pursue this subject?" she said, coldly. "If you have come to bid me farewell, let us part in peace, for the sake of my father, whose friend you were. You were his friend, and I will not forget that; as his daughter, it is my duty to remember it."

She tried to speak quietly, as a woman should do to the man whom she has rejected; but she felt that her tone rang with pride and hauteur, and that she could not soften it.

"Fare words," he said, "but words only. You speak of your duty to your father; it was his wish that you should be my wife. Why will you not respect that wish, and at least give me a hearing?"

Norah looked at him straight in the face.

"I do not know that it was a wish of his," she said.

The rebuff stung him almost beyond endurance.

"You think I lied," he said, a hot flush reddening his face.

"I think you were—mistaken, Mr. Berton," she said. "But I will not discuss it with you. You have come to say goodbye."

"No," he said, sharply, "I have come to remove the barrier your pride has erected between us. You speak like a princess; indeed, you would like to send me from your presence like a dog, Lady Norah." A spot of red burned in his pale cheeks. "Lady Norah!" he laughed. "The title sounds sweet and pleasant in your ears, does it not? It warrants all your pride and hauteur. What would you say if I told you that it rests with me whether you ever hear it again?"

Norah looked at him as if she thought—as indeed she did think—he had gone mad, and then her eyes wandered toward the bell.

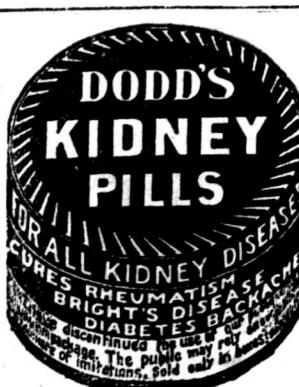
"Wall," he said, evidently struggling for his usual self-possession. "There will be plenty of time to ring the bell when you have decided whether you will still be an earl's daughter and my wife or—a beggar like myself."

(To be continued.)

SHUT YOUR MOUTH—TRY IT.

Shut your mouth and open your eyes and soon you will be considered wise.

The greatest follies are often committed by the smallest fools.



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Gashaway—"What made you propose to her on the steamer?" Cleveton—"I wanted to prove I could love her even when she was sea-sick."

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Tommy—"Pa, did you really mean it when you said you'd spank anyone that broke that vase?" "Pa—" "Just come here, sir, and I'll show you." Tommy—"Don't show me! Show Bridget; she just broke it."

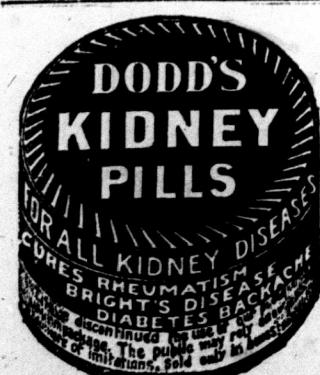
When Baby had Scald Head—When Mother had Salt Rheum—When Father had Piles.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—103

OPEN WORK PROPOSAL.

"You say you wear open work stockings all winter?" she asked.

"Yes; I can't get anybody to mend them."

"Oh, George, this is so sudden."



comes, every ache and pain has disappeared. I had gained in weight and felt better in every way. I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove, cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

Young Borem (in the parlor)—"Tommy, does your sister know I'm here?" Tommy—"I think so. She told mamma this morning she had a presentiment that trouble was coming."

An Awful Experience with Heart Disease.—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—99

Wealthy Man—"Ah! my boy, a millionaire's position is a hard one." Skeptical Friend—"In what way?" Wealthy Man—"If I hoard my wealth they say I'm a skinflint, and if I give my money away they say I'm trying to ease my guilty conscience."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return. Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto.

FASTEAST VESSEL IN THE WORLD. During the last year the British navy has been augmented by eight remarkable vessels known as fleet scouts, which have practically the speed of torpedo-destroyers, but have sufficient length and coal capacity to go considerable distances, and not only gain information, but prey upon an enemy's merchant shipping. The Attentive, the latest of these scouts, when recently tested, made a record of 25.88 knots on a sustained run of 6½ hours, during which a maximum speed of 26½ knots was reached, this being reached on the last hour of the trial trip. If destroyers and high-speed launches are excepted, this probably makes the Attentive the fastest vessel in the world, and the representative of a type which soon may spread beyond the British navy.

PHONOGRAPH AS SALESMAN. An enterprising German has patented a device for fitting phonographs to doors. As the customer enters the door of a shop, a voice will call out, "Flour is cheaper to-day"; "New consignment of special quality mincemeat just received; try some," and similar invitations.

as large, if not as historic, which had fallen to her.

"I am afraid you are dreadfully rich, my dear," said Lady Ferndale, with a fond smile; and Norah sighed. There flashed across her memory the story of the man dying of thirst in the desert, who, in the course of his last feeble crawl in search of a spring, came across, not water, but a bag of precious stones, and how he flung them from him with a curse. He would have bartered them all for one draught of the life-giving water, and she would have bartered all the immense wealth that the earl had left her for one draught of Cyril Burne's love.

"Ah," she thought, as she sat in her own room and mused over it all, "if he had but been true, if he had but remained constant, that I might have gone to him and laid it all at his feet. Of what use are lands and money to me, who would have been so happy sharing a cottage with him, and cannot but be miserable now that I have lost him?"

She lay awake all that night, the same refrain surging in her ears, and recalling with an agony too deep for tears those too short happy hours she had spent in the woods by his side.

Lady Ferndale remained at the Court for three days, and would have stayed longer, but Norah would not permit her to do so. Nor would she yield to Lady Ferndale's oft-repeated prayer that Norah would go back with her to Ferndale.

"I do not know how it is," she said, "but I have a feeling that I ought to stay here until the earl arrives."

"That's nonsense," said Lady Ferndale, stoutly; "he may never arrive. Besides, why should you sacrifice yourself by remaining in this vast place for the sake of welcoming a stranger who will probably—"

"Wish me gone as soon as he arrives," finished Norah, with a smile. "I don't know, but I put myself in his place, that is all. I should not like to come back and find the place deserted."

"Come back! The young man has never been here," persisted Lady Ferndale.

"Then he will feel all the more a stranger," said Norah. "You go home, dear, and make my peace with Lord Ferndale for keeping you so long, and I promise that immediately Lord Arrowdale comes home I will pack up my things and invade you."

Lady Ferndale had to be satisfied with this, and went off reluctantly, and Norah was left alone, for even Mr. Petherick had found it necessary to return to London.

"I must find this earl," he said; "I must find him. If you want anything, my dear young lady, telegraph at once, and if you cannot wait even so long for me, send for Mr. Berton, who knows everything connected with the estate."

Norah inclined her head, but she thought that if Mr. Berton did not come to the Court before she sent for him it would be some time before his tall figure shadowed the threshold.

And it seemed as if he meant to wait for a summons from her; for the days passed and he did not approach the Court. He had glided out of the room on the day the will was read, and she had not seen him since.

After a time she ventured beyond the park gates, and wandered aimlessly along the lanes and over the common, very much as she wandered about Norton after her mother's death; but though the expected—and dreaded—to meet him, he did not cross her path.

A fortnight passed. Lady Ferndale drove over frequently and once or twice persuaded Norah to go over to Ferndale for lunch or dinner, and she was made much of and petted to her heart's content, but she always returned to sleep at the Court. Mr. Petherick ran down from London several times, bearing formidable-looking documents, which he required her to sign, and giving her further details of the wealth which she had inherited.

"I think you ought to go to one or two of your places, Lady Norah," he said, gently. "Wealth has its responsibilities, as well as its privileges. The place in Scotland, for instance, the earl had not seen it for years. Now what do you think of paying it a visit? It is a very fair specimen of—er—architecture, quite

"Is there any need to speak of what is past, Mr. Berton?" she said.

"Forgive me," he pleaded. "It is hard not to speak of what is in one's thoughts day and night, continually. You will understand why I find this place unbearable. It is a source of torture to me! To feel that I am near you and that I dare not approach you—Lady Norah," he rose and took a step nearer to her, "I had intended to wish you farewell in the fewest possible words, but, alas! my heart is too strong for my will! I am going—forever, but before I go will you give me one more chance, will you let me plead for that which is indeed dearer than life?"

Norah rose, and stood, pale and almost majestic, her brows very low indeed, her lips tightly compressed.

"No, I cannot permit you to say a word—a word of that kind," she said, coldly, haughtily. "I am sorry—no, I am glad that you are going, if, as you say, you cannot forget."

"Forget that I am only Guildford Berton, the son of your father's steward, and that you are an earl's daughter, and the owner of half a million of money," he said, slowly, raising his eyes to her face with a curious expression, half respectful, half defiant. "Is that what you would say, Lady Norah?"

"No," said Norah, and her words cut sharply and clearly, "that is not what I would say, Mr. Berton. It would make no difference to me if you were a prince and I a beggar at your gates."

"Because you hate me so intensely—is that it?" he said, gnawing his lip, but still with the half-defiant look in his eyes.

"Hate?" she said, her bosom heaving. "It is you and not I who use the word."

"But you mean it," he said, breathing quickly. "If you were a princess and I the beggar, you could not speak with greater hauteur."

"Need we pursue this subject?" she said, coldly. "If you have come to bid me farewell, let us part in peace, for—the sake of my father, whose friend you were. You were his friend, and I will not forget that; as his daughter, it's my duty to remember it."

She tried to speak quietly, as a woman should do to the man whom she has rejected; but she felt that her tone rang with pride and hauteur, and that she could not soften it.

"Fair words," he said, "but words only. You speak of your duty to your father; it was his wish that you should be my wife. Why will you not respect that wish, and at least give me a hearing?"

Norah looked at him straight in the face.

"I do not know that it was a wish of his," she said.

The retort stung him almost beyond endurance.

"You think I lied," he said, a hot flush reddening his face.

"I think you were—mistaken, Mr. Berton," she said. "But I will not discuss it with you. You have come to say goodbye."

"No," he said, sharply, "I have come to remove the barrier your pride has erected between us. You speak like a princess; indeed, you would like to send me from your presence like a dog, Lady Norah." A spot of red burned in his pale cheeks. "Lady Norah!" he laughed. "The title sounds sweet and pleasant in your ears, does it not? It warrants all your pride and hauteur. What would you say if I told you that it rests with me whether you ever hear it again?"

Norah looked at him as if she thought—as indeed she did think—he had gone mad, and then her eyes wandered toward the bell.

"Wait," he said, evidently struggling for his usual self-possession. "There will be plenty of time to ring the bell when you have decided whether you will still be an earl's daughter and my wife or—a beggar like myself."

(To be continued.)

SHUT YOUR MOUTH—TRY IT.

Shut your mouth and open your eyes and soon you will be considered wise.

The greatest follies are often committed by the smallest fools.

POLICE WILL BE PUZZLED

THEY MUST REMEMBER FEATURES OF BRITISH M. P.'S.

Member of the Force Who Guards Crossing at Parliament Street, States Experiences.

The most perplexed men in London to-day is the House of Commons police. How are they to recognize the shools of new members who will shortly troop through the gates of the Palace of Westminster?

Among the 670 new M. P.'s there will be at least 300 strange faces.

Perhaps the most puzzled constable of all is P. C. X., who holds the members' crossing at the end of Parliament Street.

For 20 years he has held this honorable post. Yet, never, he confessed, does he remember a time when so many legislative strangers were sent to the popular chamber.

"My duty is," he explained, "to stop the traffic for M. P.'s to cross the road. I have had difficulties in the past with new members, but none so great as those before me in the opening days of the coming session. The first week or so M. P.'s will have to take their chance. They will have wait with the other people until I stop the traffic in the ordinary way. But as soon as I get to know them it will be all right."

The burly officer moved to apostrophise a cabman for passing on the wrong side. Then he returned to his station.

"There is another thing," he continued, reflectively, with a touch of sorrow befitting one who cherishes the dignities of the Mother of Parliaments.

"Some of them are so shockingly dressed that you would never imagine they were M. P.'s. I am not thinking of the Labor members, though I do not myself approve of the caps in the House. I am thinking of the Nationalists. You would not believe they were members of the English House of Commons. As for their clothes—well, I wouldn't wear them myself."

AN EXPERIENCE.

"But," he concluded, a little hopefully, "I dare say I shall recognize them all after a bit. I hope I shall not repeat my experiences of four years ago. It was just at the end of the session, and a member came along. I stopped the traffic, and he crossed the road. The next minute came another gentleman. I looked him hard in the face, but failed to recognize him. So he crossed the road as best he could. But he was a member after all, and wrote and complained of my inattention. The matter was investigated, and then it transpired that was the only time he had attended the House during the whole session. How could I be expected to know a man like that?"

The constables at the other entrances to the historic chamber are also greatly perturbed. But their course is clear.

"I always stop everybody I don't know," said a member of the force. "I shall stop a good many the first day or two, and they won't like it. But it can't be helped. You would not believe how 'upish' some of the new young members are. They get elected and think the whole world ought to know them, and then, if I venture to stop them, they get quite nasty, call it 'confounded impertinence,' and such like. But what can I do? I haven't got a picture gallery of all the new members on the pavement."

COPIED FROM COINS.

Present System of Hairdressing Existed in Ancient Rome.

The fashion of hair-dressing is constantly changing, but Lady Evans demonstrated to the members of the Royal Numismatic Society, which met in London, England, recently, that modern

HE WAS LAID UP FOR OVER A YEAR

TILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work—Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa., N.W.T., Feb. 12—(Special)—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills for them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys. Healthy kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY.

Musicians are the least courageous class of workers when they go on strike."

"Why do you say that?"
"Because they are always unwilling to face the music."

A bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, taken according to directions, will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have tried it and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is. It costs you only 25 cents to join the ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.

Barry—"They tell me you have had a very narrow escape from death." Harry—"Yes, they were going to operate on me for appendicitis, but they discovered in time I hadn't the money to pay for it."

Spots and blotches on the face and neck are often merely signs of foul blood. Apply Weaver's Syrup to obtain immediate relief, and take Weaver's Syrup to rid the blood of pollution.

Mamma—"What would my little girl do if mamma should go away?" Little Flora—"I don't know. I suppose I'd have to try to box my own ears myself when I was naughty."

I believe it to be the most effective remedy for the Stomach and Nerves on the market," is what Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., says of South American Nervine, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and General Nervous Shattering. It cured her—100.

Winks—"Why did they call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages?" Binks—"Because the women kept their ages dark." Winks—"No; because there were so many knights."

Signals of Danger—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmele's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

LAY IN BED FIFTY YEARS.

FRAGRANT AS FRESH VIOLETS

Blue Ribbon

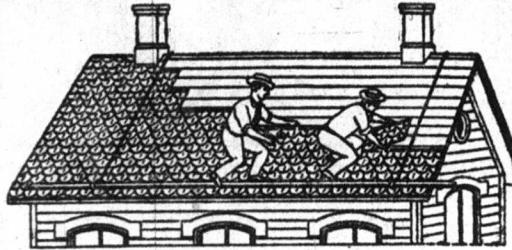
comes to the home FRESH and PURE as when it left the PLANTATION to be manufactured with SPECIAL CARE and CLOSELY SEALED in pound and half pound lead packets.

Only one best tea.

Blue Ribbon's It.

"Oshawa" Steel Shingles

Wind,
Water,
Storm,
and
Fire
Proof.



Looked
on
All
Four
Sides

Made from Painted or Galvanized Steel, at prices varying from \$2.85 to \$5.10 per hundred square feet covering measure. This is the most desirable covering on the market, and is an ideal covering for Houses, Barns, Stores, Elevators, Churches, etc. Any handy man can lay the "OSHAWA" shingles. A hammer and snips are the only tools required.

We are the largest and oldest company of the kind under the British flag, and have covered thousands of the best buildings throughout Canada, making them

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron in long sheets, Conductor Pipe and EAVE TROUGH Etc.

METAL SIDING, in imitation of brick or stone.

METAL CEILINGS, in 2,000 designs.

Write for Catalogue No. 14R and free samples of "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write to-day.

THE PEDDLAR PEOPLE,

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707 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Osborne St. 68 Dundas St. 70 Lombard St. 615 Pender St.
WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works,

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FREE FREE



This Beautiful Fur Scarf Given Away

This handsome Fur Scarf, made of fine black full-furred skins is about 48 inches long, and has six large beautiful black tails. The fur is soft and thick, just the right style, equalling in appearance black fox. It costs only one dollar, or one dollar, ornamented with nice plated Neck Chain of very handsome appearance, rich, warm and stylish looking. We will give away one hundred of these extra fine fur scarfs, and a gift with each scarf, Dr. Armour's famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest remedies on earth for the cure of indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, kidney complaints, weak and impure conditions of the blood, catarrh, female weakness, etc. We have a few hundred scarfs in each locality to receive our handsome Fur.

DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

Just send your name and address and agree to sell only eight boxes of these famous remedies at 25c. a box. **We trust you.** You customer who buys from us is entitled to a **handsome present** from us. You can sell them quickly. When you sell the goods, we will give you this lovely Fur Scarf once. If you sell the goods and return the money quickly we will give you an opportunity to secure a fine Gold Watch, a fine gold and silver Gold-finished Jewelled Ring. Free, besides the Scarf, without selling any more goods. Write us before you forward it and you can soon secure these handsome presents. Address,

The Dr. Armour Medicine Co.,
FUR DEPT. 9 TORONTO, ONT.

NOTE—This is a Grand Offer by a reliable Company.

LANDS

In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent, plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price \$10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.



IF IT'S MADE OF
RUBBER
WE HAVE IT.

Write us and mention your wants.

India Rubber Specialty Co.

Present System of Hairdressing Existed in Ancient Rome.

The fashion of hair-dressing is constantly changing, but Lady Evans demonstrated to the members of the Royal Numismatic Society, which met in London, England, recently, that modern styles have more than a slight resemblance to those in favor with the women of ancient Rome.

Lady Evans illustrated her address by ancient Roman coins. In the Republic era the hair of the women was collected on the back of the head and fastened in a knot, but later a more elaborate dressing was seen, and the hair was drawn to the top of the head and passed over the forehead.

In imperial times it was plainly crimped, and had a queue which was arranged in a series of wavy curls very similar to the fashion in England at the present day. The head of Faustina, the wife of Antonius Pius, was shown in illustration of this style.

Afterward the hair was treated more simply, and on a medallion of the head of the mother of Constantine the Great it is seen to be covered with a cloth and, from under which a fringe of curls was arranged over the forehead. At this period, too, the "bum" coiffure was in existence—a style with which modern ladies are very familiar.

The series of illustrations given by Lady Evans extended over four centuries.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.



medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmele's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

LAY IN BED FIFTY YEARS.

Woman Entered Hospital in 1854 and Cost Institution \$17,500.

That an incurable disease need not necessarily be a bar to a long and relatively happy life is proved by the remarkable happy story of patient who died the other day at the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, England.

The institution was opened in 1854, and in November of that year Miss Relfe, then 29 years of age, entered as the first patient. She was suffering from paralysis of the muscles of the throat and paralysis of the arms and legs, and her case from the first was hopeless. Although so cruelly afflicted, she lingered on for 51 years, and died at the last from senile decay at the age of 80. Her long period of residence had cost the institution \$17,500.

The same institution furnishes other examples, hardly less remarkable, of tenacious clinging to life on the part of sufferers who are terribly handicapped by bodily ills.

Still living in the hospital is a woman, a martyr to paralysis, who entered in 1857, and there are several who have been inmates for 40 years. A woman who obtained admittance in 1864 has never left her bed since. Another old woman, still handsome of face, the personification of contented happiness, has kept to her bed for 27 years.

The men incurables, for some reason, do not live as long as the women, but in the hospital there is one man who entered in 1866, and another man who has been there for 35 years.

GRATITUDE OF A THIEF.

Servant Confesses to Employer That She is Spy of Burglars.

A wealthy widow living in Brussels, Belgium, engaged a young French maid at high wages recently. The girl fell ill, and was carefully nursed by her mistress. On her recovery she insisted on leaving the house at once.

Pressed for her reasons, the girl confessed that she was a member of a gang of thieves who preyed chiefly on widows and unprotected women. Her duty to her confederates was to explore the house and inform them of the easiest mode of entrance and of the rooms in which valuables were stored.

In return for her mistress' kindness, she promised not to tell the thieves that the house contained anything of value. The widow, none the less, sold her property and took up her quarters in a boarding-house.

A BOY'S BREAKFAST.

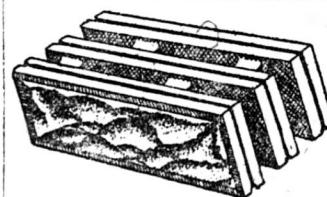
There's a Natural Food That Makes It's Own Way.

There's a boy up in Hoosick Falls, N.Y., who is growing into sturdy manhood on Grape-Nuts breakfasts. It might have been different with him, as his mother explains:

"My 11-year-old boy is large, well developed and active, and has been made so by his fondness for Grape-Nuts food. At five years he was a very nervous child and was subject to frequent attacks of indigestion, which used to rob him of his strength and were very troublesome to deal with. He never seemed to care for anything for his breakfast until I tried Grape-Nuts, and I have never had to change from that. He makes his entire breakfast of Grape-Nuts food. It is always relished by him and he says that it satisfies him better than the ordinary kind of a meal.

"Better than all he is no longer troubled with indigestion or nervousness, and has got to be a splendidly developed fellow since he began to use Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pic's



PATENTED MARCH 8TH, 1904.

Three Machines—Triple Wall, Two Wall, and Cement Brick Machines.

The fastest and cheapest in the market, making brick faced with one inch colored, and stronger concrete. Write for booklet.

P. DIERLAMM, Stratford, Ont.

CASE OF SHOPPING MANIA

ACCUMULATION OF NINETEEN YEARS' LABOR UNEARTHED.

House of Mystery in Brooklyn Contained

More than \$250,000 Worth of Goods.

More than \$250,000 worth of goods bought in four years of shopping in Brooklyn and New York City, piled up in rooms, closets and halls, nearly filling a large four-story brown stone mansion in Brooklyn, lay for nineteen years unheeded, says the New York Tribune.

Laces were heaped upon calico, furs on cotton, the daintiest of linens and silks were stored with common household garments, \$500 gowns from the most fashionable of dressmakers were laid on cheap Mother Hubbards, solid silver and cheap plate, the most fragile of china sets were mixed with ironware, crystal and cut-glass with common glassware—all cast in piles reaching as high as the ceilings, stuffed in closets and lying on the stairs.

WOULD FILL SEVERAL VANS.

This was the result of a search of the "house of mystery," No. 178 State street, Brooklyn. It tells of the mania of Mrs. Mary Cook King, who died nearly two weeks ago in a Flushing sanitarium, and it explains what became of part of the \$500,000 estate left to her by her husband twenty years ago. The search was conducted by J. H. Squibb of No. 148 Columbia Heights, executor of Mrs. King's estate. The goods would fill several large vans, and except for the pottery, the silver and crystal they are of little value, for the moths and time have ruined everything else.

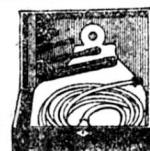
Mrs. King died two weeks ago Tuesday. She had made one request, and that was that she should have the key of her house, and in no circumstance was any member of her family to obtain entrance until after her death. By her will Mr. Squibb was the executor. Thursday of last week he turned the key in the rusty lock and entered the house.

First entering the drawing-room, he found it nearly filled with bundles, boxes and parcels, some of them as large as a man could carry, others tiny enough to slip into the pocket. He opened one, and the latter, moth-eaten fragments of a silken skirt were disclosed. He forced open the windows and became interested. He tore open bundle after bundle, and began to get an idea of whence the money had gone. On the parcels were the names of the great merchants, milliners and dressmakers of past days, and inside was everything a woman can wear, in all grades, qualities and sizes. None had ever been worn.

ONE THOUSAND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Closets of the upper rooms gave up the china, crystal and silver. The silver was still wrapped and only a little tarnished.

One room was devoted to handkerchiefs. There were hundreds of packages and more than one thousand handkerchiefs, some worth \$30 once and others five-cent cotton affairs.



IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER WE HAVE IT.

Write us and mention your wants.

India Rubber Specialty Co.

Box 1008, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Best, cheapest and nicest located stock farm in the United States; has a beautiful water front, and contains 800 acres. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

BIG MONEY TO MEN WITH BIG.

One beginner made \$6.00 first morning. Whole or spare time. The best \$50 seller, giving 25% profit. Users buy every month. Township right worth more than any general store business. Act promptly if you want territory Golden Crest Company, 9 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES'...

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

WALKING OR CUTTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

RHEUMATISM

In any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere \$1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your stock. By the use of our

STOCK TONIC

and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.

Valuable Advice Free

Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

The VETERINARY SPECIALTY CO., Limited

550 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

SHAKING HANDS.

The Arabians when they meet a friend shake hands six or eight times. Once is not enough. Should, however, they be persons of distinction, they embrace and kiss one another several times and also kiss their own hands. In Turkey the greeting is to place the hand upon the breast and bow, which is both graceful and appropriate.

Parsons—"If I should ask old Bullion for his daughter's hand, what do you think of my chances?" Barrett—"Very fair. You have youth, health and a good constitution, and should pull through with careful nursing."

When You Have a Cold, the air cells are clogged with mucus or phlegm. Allen's Lung Balsam, in curing a cold, clears the tiny air passages and heals the bronchial tubes.

"It would be helpful to you," said the prison visitor, "if you could take some motto and try and live up to it." "That's right," replied the convict. "I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here to-day and gone to-morrow.'"

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

Epitaphs have made more people famous than virtue ever has.

ISSUE NO. 7-96.

DEADLY CHEMICALS FOUND

Russian Terrorists Turn to Cyanide of Potassium.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARRESTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. An important arrest of six social revolutionists lavishly provided with explosives and bombs, who it is believed were planning an attempt on the life of Governor-General Doubasoff, of Moscow, was made here on Friday evening just previous to their departure for Moscow. A seventh member of the party, a student, threw away a bomb and escaped.

The police also took into custody eight terrorists belonging to another group, at whose residence was found cyanide of potassium and other deadly chemicals sufficient, it is said, to kill half the population of St. Petersburg, and thousands of revolutionary proclamations.

It is suspected that the terrorists, failing to reach prominent persons here by open violence, are about to try the more subtle means of poison.

TERRORISTS ARE ACTIVE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. The Official Messenger prints the weekly summary of violent political crimes and seizures of bombs, explosives and weapons. The record consists mainly of a long enumeration of cities where the terrorists have been active. These include St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Nishni, Novgorod, Vilna, Warsaw, Samara, Kursk, Sebastopol, Kazan, Tiflis, Riga and other principal cities where officials have been killed, patrols fired on, bombs, weapons and dynamite seized or post-office, banks or other State institutions attacked. A number of the crimes were committed by mere boys.

Despatches tell of a grammar scholar wounding a reactionary teacher at Kharhoff and the arrest at Berdicheff of a 15-year-old lad having three loaded bombs in his possession.

There is evidence that a bomb explosion which occurred at Vilna on Feb. 12 was part of a general plot, with ramifications throughout the empire, aimed at preventing the participation of the moderate parties in the election, and the chief of the secret police here has sent orders to the gendarmerie of all the cities to do everything possible to guard against similar attempts. Details of the explosion at Vilna show that six local revolutionaries were on their way to blow up a club-house where moderates were in session, when one of the former slipped on the icy sidewalk and exploded a bomb.

The Czarevitch, the first battleship of the Russian Far Eastern fleet to return to European Russia, has arrived at Libau.

POLICE INCITING MURDER.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white 79c to 79½c, red 78½c to 79c, mixed 78c to 78½c, goose and spring 74c to 75c, at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 hard 89c, No. 1 northern 86½c, No. 2 northern 84c, No. 3 northern 82½c, at lake ports; all rail quotations 3½c more than these prices.

Flour—Ontario—Exporters bid \$3.15, in buyers' bags, at outside points; high patents, at Toronto, bags included, quoted at \$3.75; 90 per cent. patents \$3.60; Manitoba first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; second patents, \$4.10, bakers', \$4. Millfeed—Bran, in bags, outside,

the London Times says that a distinguished official vouches for the correctness of the following story: A few days ago Premier Witte learned that the secret police were printing an enormous number of proclamations, drawn up by Gen. Bogdanovitch and Gen. Trepoff, inciting the people to murder the Liberals and Jews. Count Witte, accompanied by Minister Filosoff and Prince Ursuoff, went to the police offices and found unmistakable evidences of the fact. A stormy scene followed between Count Witte and M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior. The former subsequently went to Tsarskoe Selo, but failed to obtain expected support from the Czar. It is stated that Prince Ursuoff and several high officials of the Ministry of the Interior will resign.

It is semi-officially stated that the Minister of the Interior has instructed the provincial authorities to forcibly levy taxes. The arrears exceed \$15,000.

RUSSIAN NOBLES MURDERED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. Count Larnsdorff (not the Foreign Minister) and Baron Bone were dragged from a sleigh near Tukum and savagely murdered on Saturday. This appears to be the last of retaliation for the military executions in the repression of the Baltic revolt.

The goods station at Riga has been ransacked and robbed of \$10,000. Many railway officials have been murdered.

BRUTAL COSSACKS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says. Fifty educated Estonian at Dorpat, most of them landowners, have telegraphed a protest to the St. Petersburg newspapers against wholesale military executions in districts where revolutionaries did not destroy property.

It is stated that over seventy alleged revolutionaries have been shot at Fellin, where no violence had been committed. At Lizenzen, in Wesenburg, two women and several children, who were covering in the cellar of a house, were shot in cold blood by Cossacks.

Executions are now general in the Dorpat district. Captain Von Siever, the military "executioner," has been furnished with a list of the condemned, and as fast as arrested they are placed against a wall and shot—sometimes by a firing squad, sometimes by a single soldier, and occasionally by the officer in charge.

At Mitau, Courland, ten revolutionaries were shot this week. A schoolhouse "denounced" as a revolutionary headquarters, was burned by soldiers, although it cost the Government thousands of pounds to build.

Buyers stated that the bulk of the exporters' brought forward were little better than short-keeps. Dealers did not care to pay more than \$4.75 for exporters', save in cases where the animals were of superior quality. The nominal range to-day was \$4.40 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Quite a number of mixed loads of exporters' and butchers' were received. The sales of these were readily made. One lot brought \$4.70 per cwt.

For straight butchers' helpers, stall and equal in quality to exporters', fancy prices were paid. But these cat-

er easily rank above any others in the butchers' line. Some small select lots sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Good butchers', in loads, sold at \$4 to \$4.75.

Cows were in demand to-day, and their values were firm. Good ones brought

\$2.50 to \$3.60; common \$2.50 to \$3. and

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Speech From The Throne at The Opening of the House.

With all the usual pomp and ceremony, military accompaniment, and social display, the second session of the eleventh Legislature of Ontario was opened in the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, Toronto, Thursday afternoon. The many beautifully dressed women on the floor of the House made a brilliant scene. Immense crowds packed every place of vantage on the floor and in the galleries. The corridors were thronged with hundreds seeking admission.

THE SESSION'S PROGRAMME.

The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I take great pleasure in meeting you again as representatives of the Province in Parliament assembled.

Our very earnest thanks are once more due to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest of the year that has passed, which even excels the one that called for our gratitude last year. With this harvest, the market conditions have been such as to maintain the prosperity which our farmers have enjoyed in recent years. This has been noticeable in the dairy industry, the output of which has been very large. The evidences of steadily increasing enterprise and activity on the part of our people, which have been apparent for several years past, are to be seen on all sides at the present time, and afford good reason for congratulation and thankfulness.

FOR FARMERS' COLLEGE.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Agricultural College from the standpoint of the number of students, the number of farm visitors, and the amount of work done. For the first time in its career, the total number of students of all classes exceeded one thousand. The Macdonald Institute has apparently taken firm hold on the appreciation of the public, and farmers' daughters have come to its halls in numbers that promise a very bright future for the institution. You will be asked to provide funds for increasing the teaching facilities of the college in various departments.

The past year has shown a large increase over previous years in the number of immigrants settling in Ontario. Preparations are being made to receive and settle a larger number during the present year, who will be directed to the farms of the Province. With increased facilities and an improved system, it is confidently expected that the immigration and colonization work of this Government will reach the highest mark yet attained. The funds appropriated are being used solely to assist in providing farm and domestic help.

REFERENCE TO EARL GREY.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature, his Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Countess Grey and their estimable family, have visited several sections of the Province, and the seat of Government has been honored by their presence on two occasions. The people of the Province have noted with satisfaction the great interest taken by his Excellency in all matters affecting their welfare and happiness. The extensive experience gained by his Excellency in the various public positions which he has occupied renders his opinions on such questions of the greatest possible value; while the interest manifested by the Countess Grey in all movements of a philanthropic and social nature has been a source of great satisfaction.

IN NEWER ONTARIO.

You will be pleased to learn that the operation of the first section of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the past year has been very satisfactory—the income being largely in excess of the expenses of operation—

WEDDING AT WHITE HOUSE

Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt Married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

A Washington despatch says: In the beautiful white and gold east room of the White House, a few minutes after noon, on Saturday, the venerable Right Rev. Henry Y. Setters, Bishop of Washington, of the Protestant Episcopal church, pronounced the fatal words which united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in Congress from the first district of Ohio. The floral decorations were most elaborate. Two huge vases each filled with easter lilies and fern fronds occupied each of the mantels and two handsome tables bore jardinières of flowering rhododendrons. At the great centre windows was a floral bower. A semi-circular platform was constructed before the windows. On this the ceremony took place, so that all in the room had practically an unobstructed view of it.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

At noon the President and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly upon his left arm, proceeded to the east room, the orchestra rendering the march from Tannhauser. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy, tulle and silver, brocade. The material from which the gown was developed was manufactured especially for Miss Roosevelt, and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of material for the dress was made. The gown had a long train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar, was trimmed with rare old point lace, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. A voluminous tulle veil almost completely enveloped the bride.

PRESENTS NOT ON VIEW.

Only the family and intimate friends were permitted to see the wedding presents. Among the hundreds received by Miss Roosevelt are the following:—President Loubet of France, magnificent gobelin tapestry, made expressly for Miss Roosevelt; Emperor William of Germany, bracelet; the Emperor of Japan, two beautifully chased vases of silver and a piece of Japanese embroidery. Republic of Cuba, necklace of selected pearls; the Emperor of Austria, diamond and pearl pendant; the Empress Dowager of China, dower chest filled with rare articles; the King of Italy, Mosaic table depicting scenes in Italian life; Pope Pius X, Mosaic representing a great painting in the Vatican; the King of Spain, pieces of antique jewellery. King Edward of England sent a gift, the character of which has not been disclosed.

ALONE WITH A MADMAN ON SLED.

Terrible Trip Taken by a Sergeant of Mounted Police.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alberta, says: Sergt. Field, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, has just arrived from the Fort Chippewa district with a trapper named Brown, who had become a raving maniac on account of the solitude of his surroundings. The 400-mile trip was made under most trying difficulties, owing to the fact that Brown was in such a condition that the policeman was obliged to strap him down to the dog sled. The madman refused to eat, and Sergt. Field was obliged to force food into his mouth. For four days the journey south was made especially arduous because the madman continuously struggled to regain his liberty. At one time a blizzard overtook them and they were obliged to seek shelter under a huge pine tree, where they were snowed under for two days.

TOOK MONEY AT PISTOL POINT.

Bellefontaine Highwayman Held Up Two Ladies in a Public Street.

A despatch from Belleville says: A

in buyers' bags, at outside points; high patents, at Toronto, bags included, quoted at \$3.75; 90 per cent. patents \$3.60; Manitoba first patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; second patents, \$4.10, bakers', \$4. Millifeed—Bran, in bags, outside, \$16.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50. Oats—35c to 36c, outside. Barley—No. 2 49c, No. 3 extra 46c to 46c, No. 3 43c to 43c. Peas—7c, outside. Rye—7c, outside. Corn—Canadian, 43c, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 49c to 49c; mixed, 48c to 49c, at Toronto. Buckwheat—51c to 52c, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for choice stock continues fairly active and steady. Creamery 24c to 25c do solids 23c to 24c Dairy fb rolls, good to choice, 21c to 22c do large rolls 18c to 19c do medium 18c to 19c do tubs 20c to 21c do inferior 17c to 18c Cheese—Unchanged at 13c for large and 13c for twins.

Eggs—Are quoted lower at 21c to 22c. Storage are easier in sympathy at 15c to 16c.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 10c to 11c, thin 7c to 8c; fat hens 7c to 8c; thin 6c to 7c; ducks 12c to 13c, thin 6c to 8c; geese 10c to 11c; turkeys 14c to 15c, for choice small lots.

Baled Hay—No. 1 is worth 88 per ton in car lots on track here, and No. 2 is weak at 80.

Baled Straw—80 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Grain—The demand by cable for Manitoba spring wheat was very limited and trade was quiet.

Oats—No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c. Peas—7c f.o.b. per bushel.

Barley—Manitoba No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 47c to 47c.

Corn—American mixed, 52c; No. 3 yellow, 53c ex-truck.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; do in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.95; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Millifeed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$19; shorts, \$19 to \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$15; shorts, \$20; milled mouille, \$21 to \$24; straight grain mouille, \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$1.95; cornmeal, \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50, and pure clover, \$5.50 to \$6 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear fat back, \$19 to \$20; compound lard, 62c to 72c; Canadian pure lard, 112c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12c to 13c; hams, 12c to 13c, according to size; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.50; alive, \$7.25, selects and mixed lots.

Eggs—New laid, 23c to 24c; selects, 20c to 21c; No. 2 candied, 15c to 17c per dozen.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 22c; undergrades, 21c; dairy, 19c to 20c.

Cheese—Ontario, 13c to 13c; Quebec, 12c.

Ashes—First pots, \$5.25; seconds, \$4.70; thirds, \$3.75; first pearls, \$7.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 90c, carloads; Winter, nothing done. Corn—Barely steady; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 corn, 45c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Barley—Western in store quoted at 45 to 52c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 in store, 71c to 72c asked.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 88c elevator; No. 2 red, 92c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Business opened steady at the Western Market to-day.

as easily rank above any others in the butchers' line. Some small select lots sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Good butchers', in loads, sold at \$4 to \$4.75. Cows were in demand to-day, and their values were firm. Good ones brought \$3.50 to \$3.60; common \$2.50 to \$3, and canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

The run of short-keep feeders was larger than usual to-day. Buying in them was active and values were steady, the top figures reaching \$4.40 per cwt.

Hogs are now quoted at 86c per cwt for selects, and \$6.50 for lights and fats. The deliveries were small, and the packing houses are keenly competing for supplies.

BIG JUMP IN TRADE.

The Last Seven Months Beat all Previous Records.

An Ottawa despatch says: An aggregate foreign trade for seven months exceeding that of the whole of 1899 by \$16,663,305 and the whole of 1896 by \$92,015,417. The figures quoted above are sufficiently striking, but if the past seven months be compared with the same period of the preceding year it gives a betterment of \$41,216,143, the figures of the former period being \$323,616,803. The exports of domestic produce totalled \$150,831,433, or a gain of \$25,603,940 when compared with seven months of 1895. Exclusive of coin and bullion, the imports amounted to \$156,259,463, an increase of \$15,774,087. Excess of exports for the seven months over imports for the same period was \$9,828,962. Exports of all classes show considerable gains, but the most important were animals and their produce, \$4,495,735, and agriculture, \$13,493,366. Shipments of manufactured goods exhibit an improvement of \$1,707,339.

A QUEER CONCOCTION.

What An Analyst Found in "Communion Wine."

The New York Sun of Wednesday publishes the following:—Health Commissioner Darlington told the Aldermen's Committee on Salaries and Officers on Tuesday that the adulteration of the food and drink sold in this city had become so general that it had spread to the wines used in churches for communion services. He informed the committee that a few days ago he had analyzed a bottle bearing the label "Communion Wine," and found that it was made of wood alcohol, hard cider and an analine coloring matter. After the meeting Dr. Darlington was asked if he had any reason to believe that the concoction he had examined was generally used in the churches. "I don't know," he replied, "but I do know that the wine we examined was an unwholesome, and even dangerous, mixture."

STARVED AMIDST WEALTH.

Fatal Economy of a Woman Worth a Million.

A despatch from New York says: Miss Maria Corsa, 56 years old, whose fortune is estimated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, is dead at her home in the Bronx. Her death was caused by starvation and exposure, due to her life of seclusion and economy. She lived entirely alone in one room of the Corsa residence, denying herself even the necessities of life and refusing the warmth of a fire, which might have been built with coal which had been in the cellar for years. Miss Corsa died Monday night after thirty-six hours of medical treatment, which was provided by neighbors. On Sunday morning the daughters of a neighbor found her unconscious, and other neighbors took charge of the woman. Dr. Edward C. Fodvin worked all day to restore her, but she died without regaining consciousness. Miss Corsa was born in Port Morris. Her father and mother were both old Knickerbocker families, and with the Schuylers, Valentines, Bertrams and Briggs were among the first settlers in Fordham.

Winnipeg Board of Education's estimates total \$248,836.

You will be pleased to learn that the operation of the first section of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the past year has been very satisfactory—the income being largely in excess of the expenses of operation—and that the construction of the extension of this road has been proceeded with in the most energetic manner.

The growing importance and value of the mineral interests of the Province call for the most careful consideration and management, and necessary amendments to the Mining law will be submitted to you for your consideration.

Since the last session, an agreement has been arrived at with the Dominion Government for the negotiation, on equitable terms, of a treaty with the Indians who occupy large portions of the Province not now under treaty.

AMENDMENTS TO LAW.

Among the measures to be submitted to you for your consideration, in addition to the amendments of the Mining law, above mentioned, will be: Bills respecting County Councils; respecting the Department of Lands and Mines; amending and consolidating the Liquor License Act; amending the Volunteer Land Grants Act; revising and amending the Railway Act, and the Electric Railway Act; amending the Agriculture and Arts Act, amending and consolidating the several Acts relating to communities; revising and amending the Acts relating to Public schools and the Act respecting the University of Toronto; and amending the Supplementary Revenue Act, 1899, providing for the taxation of railways.

ELECTRIC POWERS.

The extraordinary possibilities which the future may have in store with reference to electric power are still attracting increased attention on the part of scientific and practical men. It is expected that the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon hydraulic and electric power in the Province will be laid before you before the close of the session. A mass of information has been collected, which will, no doubt, be of great value in the future consideration of this very important question.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In the month of October last, a Commission was appointed to report upon a scheme for the management and government of the University of Toronto in the room and stead of the one under which the said University is now governed and for other purposes. The report of the Commission is expected shortly.

You will be glad to learn that the revenues of the Province are largely in excess of the estimates and more than sufficient to meet the Provincial expenditure during the year.

The public accounts will be laid before you for your consideration at the earliest moment, and the estimates for the coming year will also be submitted for your approval at an early date.

FAVOR OLD AGE PENSION.

British Premier and Chancellor Receive Delegation.

A despatch from London says: While declining to make rash promises, Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith on Thursday declared themselves in entire sympathy with a deputation which called on them to advocate the establishment of a national system of old age pensions. The deputation urged that the scheme should be comprehensive and include all citizens, men or women, who at the age of sixty should receive at least \$1.25 weekly pension, and the money being found by means of Imperial taxation.

The Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in replying heartily approved of the suggestions. The only difficulty at present, they pointed out, was the question of ways and means. They thought, however, that with greater care in the administration of the country's finances it would not be impossible to find money for such a beneficial scheme.

TOOK MONEY AT PISTOL POINT.

Belleville Highwayman Held Up Two Ladies in a Public Street.

A despatch from Belleville says: A daring hold-up occurred in this city on Saturday night about 10 o'clock. Two ladies, Mrs. F. Osborne and Miss Yates, were proceeding homeward on Bridge Street east, which is one of the thickly populated streets in the city, when a man confronted them and with a revolver pointed at them, demanded their money. The ladies were so terrified that they were unable to make any outcry, and both delivered their pocketbooks to their assailant. The man then hastily decamped, and although police were soon upon his trail, his whereabouts could not be discovered. The police are badly handicapped, as the ladies were unable to give a description of the man. The affair has caused considerable excitement in the city, as the hold-up is the first which has occurred here for years.

THE FAMINE IN SPAIN.

Bands of Unemployed Pillaging Farms, Bakeries and Stores.

A Madrid despatch says: The famine in the Meridional Provinces again is grave. The intense cold of recent days has killed the sugar crop in the Provinces of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and Granada. Numerous bands of men unable to obtain work, are scouring the country, pillaging farms, bakeries and provision stores, and threaten to attack the land owners. Thousands are awaiting the commencement of Government famine works, which are indispensable to effect any improvement in the frightful situation; the consequences of which cannot be measured if the conditions are prolonged.

AIM TO CAPTURE AMUR PROVINCE

The Chinese to Descend on Russian Territory.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Slovo states that the Chinese are preparing to capture the whole Province of Amur, and that the Government is alarmed, and contemplates the sending of a special army for the province's protection. The Province of Amur is a part of Asiatic Russia, and has Siberia proper on its north and Chinese Manchuria on its south and west. Its area is 173,552 square miles, but its population is only about 50,000. It has been largely colonized by Cossacks and Siberians. It is very mountainous, but is finely timbered, and its fur product is important, while its valleys are very fertile.

KILLED FOURTEEN WOLVES.

Ernest Appleton of Kenora Makes a Good Bag.

A despatch from Toronto says: Wolves seem to be plentiful in the Rainy River district this season, though circumstances are not favorable to longevity there. In two days fourteen wolves were killed at Sabascoshwag Bay, Lake of the Woods, by Ernest Appleton of Kenora, and the Treasury Department has received his application for bounties aggregating \$210, or \$15 per head, the bonus for the killing of wolves in unorganized districts.

WAGES FOR IDLE EMPLOYES.

Communal Court in Polish City Delivers Strange Judgment.

A despatch from Warsaw says: Considerable comment has been caused by the judgment of the Communal Court at Widzewo, near Lodz, ordering the Coates thread factory to pay the wages of 800 employees during the ten weeks the works were closed. The factory shut down Nov. 30, and a shortage of coal was given as the reason for so doing. The Court, in rendering judgment, said it was not lack of coal but the high price of coal which induced the closing of the works, and found that this was not a good reason for stopping work, hence the order for the payment of the wages of the employees.

WHOLE FAMILY DEAD.

A Terrible Tragedy at Dominion in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S., says: A terrible tragedy occurred at Dominion No. 1 early on Friday morning. Four charred and blackened corpses—those of Anton Stetka, his wife and two children, a boy and a girl aged four and two—were found among the ruins of his burned dwelling. Great mystery surrounds the occurrence. The fire was discovered by Conductor Cathcart, who came through Dominion in charge of a train of empty cars. The engineer gave the alarm, and the trainmen rushed up to the burning building and rapped on the door. The house was burning fiercely inside, and the flames were just beginning to break through.

FOUND THE VICTIMS.

According to some neighbors, who hurried to the scene, the fire had apparently started downstairs. The people had been in the habit of keeping fires in the kitchen only. The parents and children all slept in the same room. It was supposed all the inmates had made their escape.

At 3 o'clock the walls of the house fell in, and after a search among the ruins, the bodies were discovered. The children were locked in each other's arms and the skulls of the wife and children were broken and that of the husband entirely removed.

Stetka and his wife were Austrians and had been residing in the Dominion for about three years. About six months ago they purchased a house from Henry Mitchell, and had practically paid for it, but during the past few days expressed a desire to return to Austria. This is said to be due to something that occurred about three months ago. On a pay night, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Stetka is alleged to have been the victim of an attempted assault by a Newfoundland named Snelgrove, who was subsequently arrested and committed to the Supreme Court. He now lies in jail awaiting trial.

THOUGHT TO BE AN ACCIDENT. Crown Prosecutor Hearn stated that he believed there was nothing to indicate foul play. It was learned by Crown Prosecutor Hearn that the whole family were preparing to leave the country before the trial came on, as the women expressed a disinclination to appear in court to give her evidence. The furniture, including the bedsteads, had been piled up in one of the rooms, preparatory to departure, and the theory is that they had the mattresses on the floor near the kitchen stove, and a spark from the fire ignited the bedding. The fact that the children were found clasped in each other's arms is taken as evidence that they were smothered while sleeping.

MARRIED IN COURT.

A Swedish Girl Saved From a Long Term in Jail.

A despatch from Montreal says: A delightful romance stirred Westmount on Wednesday night when William Brown, a youth of little more than twenty years, publicly espoused a young Swedish girl, thereby rescuing his bride from the shadow of the prison bars and securing her with the subtler bonds of matrimony. The girl, Hilda Sjoberg, a domestic of engaging countenance, had fallen from the path of rectitude by giving way to the temptation of an evil moment and setting aside some of her mistress' gewgaws. The result was a trial and a conviction, but just as Magistrate McMahon was about to pronounce sentence the young man appeared and offered to pay any fine that might be imposed. As fining for such an offense was not within the reading of the law, the Magistrate paused. But the youth persisted, declared his love for the maiden, and finally, on a hint from the court, offered to make the accused his wife as soon as a license and a minister could be provided. The Magistrate thought that the domestic fireside might prove a more abiding corrective than the company of convicts, so he suspended sentence pending the fulfillment

CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.

Boy Killed in a Strange Manner in a Galt Factory.

A Galt despatch says: Nelson Allison, aged fifteen, an employee in the C. Turnbull Company woolen mill, met a shocking death on Saturday morning. Allison and another boy entered the elevator on the ground floor with a bundle of goods which they were to take to the second floor, where it is supposed that Allison instead of pulling the rope, which would have stopped the elevator, pulled the other one, and, becoming excited when the elevator continued to go on up, attempted to leave it and get out on the third floor. A wooden arm across the opening of the elevator shaft blocked this attempt, and he was caught and carried up to the arch, where his neck was broken. No one was an eye-witness of the accident. When he was found a few minutes later he was quite dead.

SWINDLED IN KING'S NAME

An Accomplished Rascal Borrows Money Right and Left.

A Madrid despatch says: A number of prominent residents of various towns, who were too willing to show sympathy with the wedding of King Alfonso and Princess Ena, have received with open arms a well-groomed, educated man, speaking Spanish with an English accent, who professed to be a relative of the Battenbergs and an aide to King Edward. Many of those who entertained him loaned him money. Among them was Cardinal Sancha, of Toledo. The man is an impostor, and has been arrested.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Provincial Experiment Station at Ruthven Will Make Experiments.

A Toronto despatch says: Hon. Nelson Monleith says the Department of Agriculture will make trials this season on the raising of varieties of the tobacco plant at the experimental station at Ruthven in Essex county. The great difficulty in Canadian tobacco culture so far has been the curing of the leaf, even after it has been successfully raised and picked, and to this end the Government will also direct its attention.

60,000 AMERICANS.

Thirty Per Cent. Increase in the Immigration Movement to Canada.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Theodore Knappen, secretary of the Western Canadian Immigration Association, said on Wednesday that sixty thousand Americans will find their way into Western Canada this year, an increase of thirty per cent. over last year. Prejudices against immigration to a country under a monarchical form of government have already disappeared. This is a result of the experiences of American settlers already here, who find that the Government rests absolutely with the people.

PAYMENT OF WAR DEBTS.

Japan Will Not Be Free of Burden for Twenty-Five Years.

A despatch to London from Tokio says that the financial programme of the Cabinet, which has passed the Lower House, will undoubtedly be endorsed by the Upper House. According to the programme, the war debts, which will aggregate \$911,000,000 in 1907, will be completely paid off in 1930, during which interval there will be six operations of conversion. The programme shows that the domestic debts, now amounting to \$287,500,000, will be entirely discharged in 1942.

SUICIDE IN EUROPE.

Natives Defeat Belgian Expedition

CHINESE ATTACK MISSION

Outrage in the Province of Nganh-wei is Reported.

The correspondent at Shanghai of The London Standard telegraphs: "News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nganking, province of Nganhwei, the left bank of the Yangtze Kiang River. No loss of life is reported.

"On Wednesday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the Secretary of the French Municipal Council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant was arrested.

"Many of the great provincial Vice-roys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude which they would hardly dare to assume so openly unless they thought that Pekin approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

"In some quarters Japan is believed to view with equanimity the possibility of armed intervention being necessary since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

"In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the Municipal Council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

ON GUARD IN PEKIN.

The Pekin correspondent of The Lon-

don Times says that all the Legation guards have been warned that danger is impending. The Secretary of the German Legation has obtained an additional field battery.

The position in China is becoming increasingly ugly. The trouble will probably spread from the south to the north.

The Government, eager to save the dynasty, is seeking to placate the foreigners. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, on the pretence of suppressing the Chun Chuses, who are absolutely quiescent, is sending six regiments with artillery to Chinchow. It is presumed that the real reason for the despatch of these troops is that the army is honeycombed with secret societies, and the Government wishes to remove a dangerous weapon from the neighborhood of the capital.

AN UPRIISING PREDICTED.

A despatch from San Francisco says: C. E. Young, an eye-witness of the recent riot in Shanghai, arrived here on Wednesday from the Orient on the steamer Doric. He tells of the intense anti-foreign sentiment that exists among the Chinese and predicts that an uprising will take place within the next few months. Young says that 200 Chinese were killed in the riot in Shanghai and that only the presence of the foreign gunboats at Shanghai prevented the wholesale slaughter of Americans and Englishmen. Young represents a local firm, but because of the boycott he was unable to transact any business with the Chinese merchants.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Great Work the College is Doing to Fit Boys and Girls for Life on the Farm.

The College was established in 1874. Its objects were twofold: First to train young men in the science and art of improved husbandry, and, second, to conduct experiments and publish the results. In 1875, the President said in his first report: "It is evident to the most cursory observer that Canada depends, and will be obliged for many years to depend largely, if not exclusively, on her raw produce for her national wealth. And amongst the various forms of raw material none are so valuable as those included under the head of Agriculture Produce. To the observant statesman it is plain that the readiest manner of increasing the national wealth is by increasing the quantity and quality of that produce. But though plainly seen, it is not so easily accomplished. Precedent, prejudice and general conservatism stand in the way. Throughout the Province there is a powerful minority of intelligent, enterprising and successful farmers pursuing the improved system of cultivation; yet the great majority are depending solely in increased acreage for increased returns."

That was thirty years ago, and the College, facing these conditions, with the opposition of the very class which it was intended to help, has grown steadily in favor with the people, until now farmers themselves visit the College in June and December to the number of nearly 40,000; and we had last year in attendance at the various College classes

1,004 STUDENTS.

More than 1,200 teachers visited the College and examined the workings of the different departments during the past

and other leguminous plants, take the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and convert it into plant food. Our bacteriologist propagates in his laboratory and supplies in small bottles millions of these nitrogen forming bacteria, which may be spread upon the seed before it is sown, and thus introduce into the soil these nitrate-forming bacteria. A crop of clover will leave in the soil in the roots alone about fifty pounds of nitrogen per acre. Thus the plant food supplied to the soil by a crop of clover

\$10 PER ACRE IN ONE YEAR,

and the farmer has the clover crop, tops, and leaves to the good. This, if practised on every farm, would mean millions each year to this Province.

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Our Chemistry Department last year analyzed flour made from four different grades of wheat grown in the Northwest. There was a difference of many cents per bushel in the market value of these wheats, and yet, after analyzing the flour and having bread made from each of the different lots, it was found that the fourth grade made bread just as good, just as palatable, just as much bread per bushel of flour, and just as nutritious as the higher grade, but it was not so bright in color. The result of this analysis will enable poor people or people in moderate circumstances, to get the best bread for their families, at very much less than they have been paying.

(7) Physics. — In this department are taught the principles of soil cultivation and soil drainage. All farm crops take their food from the soil in a watery solution. When the land dries up no more food can be taken; hence the necessity for a knowledge of how to conserv-

court, offered to make the accused his wife as soon as a license and a minister could be provided. The Magistrate thought that the domestic fireside might prove a more abiding corrective than the company of convicts, so he suspended sentence pending the fulfillment of the lover's pledge. The girl did not reject the offer, so time was given for preparation, and on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock in the court room Rev. E. Bushell made the twain one. The ceremony was witnessed by an interested group of townspeople and officers at the Town Hall. Mr. Brown, the groom, is an electrician, well employed.

MONTANA TO EDMONTON.

The Great Northern Railway's Projected Line.

A Winnipeg despatch says: W. Robinson of New York, confidential agent of the Great Northern Railroad, was here to-day en route to Toronto and New York. He has been quietly in the west preparatory to securing a charter for his company to build a line from Havre, Montana, to Edmonton, Alberta, via Medicine Hat, a distance of about 420 miles. The company now have nine branches touching the Canadian border. The latter may be the preliminary step of access to the great oil fields believed to be in northern Alberta.

COPPER MINERS ALARMED.

Earthquake Shocks in Michigan Mines Many and Violent.

A Houghton, Mich., despatch says: Many miners are resigning their positions in the copper mines in this vicinity owing to the continued earthquakes, or air blasts, which have now become so frequent and dangerous that the miners fear for their lives. Until last week no particular damage was done, when there commenced a series of shocks, much more violent than at any time in the past. Each day since then there have been numerous shocks.

BIG FIRE AT TILLSONBURG.

Packing-house of Oat Mills Destroyed With all Its Contents.

A despatch from Tillsonburg says: About 7.30 on Thursday night a fire started in the building adjoining the oat mills of the Tillson Company, which is utilized for packing the oatmeal and other cereals. The contents of the building were of such an inflammable nature that all efforts to control the fire were of no avail and the building with all the contents was completely wiped out in about two hours. The dry kiln, elevator and oat mill were not injured, the thick fire wall preventing the flames from getting through to them. The loss will be many thousands of dollars.

SAVED BY A BUSH.

Toronto Man Has Narrow Escape From Death at the Falls.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: Edward Fenton, of 783 Queen Street, Toronto, had a narrow escape from death at the Falls on Thursday. While walking along the top of the Gorge, he slipped on the ice and fell over the edge. He seized a thornbush which grew on the brink of the precipice, and hung, helpless. His companion, Harvey Whetmore, also of Toronto, took off his overcoat and let it down to Fenton, who was drawn up to a place of safety. Fenton was completely prostrated by his experience.

FIGHT IN THE CORTES.

One Spanish Deputy Used Fists, the Other His Cane.

A despatch from Madrid says: A quarrel occurred in the Cortes on Thursday between Deputies Segui and Doval, and the latter was punched in the face. He retaliated, striking Senor Segui with his cane. Both were arrested.

\$287,500,000, will be entirely discharged in 1942.

SUICIDE IN EUROPE.

Natives Defeat Belgian Expedition — Sent to Punish Murderers.

A Brussels despatch says: A Belgian expedition has been routed in Congo. The expedition was commanded by Commandant Pimpurniaux, and was sent against two native chiefs who were charged with the murder of two state agents. The rebellious natives now control the forest of the Comani concessions, and are attacking caravans and stopping trade. They are equipped with rifles and ammunition stolen from a State factory. Another expedition is being organized.

RISING IN THE CONGO.

France Heads the List, With Denmark a Good Second.

A Geneva despatch says: Figures published by the Swiss Government show that there has been 16,840 suicides in Switzerland in the last thirty-five years. In the same period suicides in Germany have totalled 332,600, and in France, 274,000. France has the highest percentage of any European country, the figures being 239 per million inhabitants. Denmark is next, with 244 per million, followed by Switzerland, 225; Germany, 206; Austria, 158; Sweden, 147; Belgium, 124; Britain, 89; Italy, 60, and Holland, 56.

REDUCTION BY MAGNETS.

New Scheme of Producing Iron, Invented in Sweden.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. C. E. Souton, Canadian agent at Christiania, Norway, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that considerable attention has been directed to an invention of two Swedes, who have discovered a new method of producing iron ore. The ore is crushed into a fine dust, and then the iron is drawn out by the aid of strong magnates, after which it is molded into brick form.

HIS LEG TORN OFF.

Arthur S. Skead Meets a Shocking Death at Port Arthur.

A Prince Albert despatch says: Arthur S. Skead, assistant miller in the H. B. Company's mill here, met a horrible death on Thursday morning when at work alone in the basement. He evidently became entangled in the belt, and when found was lying on the floor with one leg torn from the body, but still alive. He was taken to the hospital, but died immediately afterwards. A wife and child survive him. Deceased's home was in Winnipeg, where his father resides. He is either the second or third of the family to meet a violent death, his brother having been drowned two years ago.

FREIGHT STRUCK SLEEPER.

Seven Passengers Injured on the C. P. R. Express.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Because the engineer of a westbound freight evidently disregarded the flag signals sent out by the conductor of the second section of the Pacific Express, due in Winnipeg from the east on Thursday, a rear-end collision took place at an early hour in the morning at Osko, a point on the C. P. R. main line 46 miles west of Fort William, in which six Western people and a resident of Battle Creek, Mich., were injured. They are Mrs. R. Barbour, Snowflake, Man.; Mrs. S. Rome, Calgary, Alta.; Mrs. Merrill Wright, Oxbow, Sask.; Esther Gardiner, Aylesbury, Sask., aged 10 years; Ella Gardiner, Aylesbury, Sask., aged 12 years; A. McNab, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. A. D. Cardinal, Darlingford, Man.

of nearly 40,000; and we had last year in attendance at the various College classes

1,004 STUDENTS.

More than 1,20 teachers visited the College and examined the workings of the different departments during the past two years.

In the beginning students were paid to attend the Institution, and there was practically no revenue from the College or farm. In 1905, we turned into the Provincial Treasury as revenue from the College and farm \$61,568.20. The work of the different departments is as follows:

(1) Field Agriculture. — Teaching of students and experimenting with field crops is the work of this department. In Mr. Zavitz's report of last year the following paragraph appears under the head of "Barley": "The results show that the Mandscheuri gave decidedly the greatest yield per acre of the four varieties for the whole period of fifteen years, and also for the last five years. The Mandscheuri gave an average of 9.2 bushels per acre per annum over the common six-rowed barley in the average results for fifteen years. The average area devoted to barley in Ontario from 1882 to 1904 is given as 632,390 acres per annum. An increase of nine bushels of barley per acre throughout the province, would, therefore, amount to an increase of over five million bushels of barley in Ontario annually. This increase at fifty cents per bushel would amount to about two and a half million dollars. Two and a half million dollars annually would pay the running expenses of about thirty agricultural colleges like the one located at Guelph. The Mandscheuri barley was imported from Russia by the Ontario Agricultural College in the spring of 1889. Not only has it made a very excellent record at the College, but it has given high results in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario and has been grown in general cultivation very successfully during the past few years. In looking up the records of the Bureau of Industries, we find that the average yield of barley throughout the Province for the period of ten years from 1895 to 1904, inclusive, is 29.8 bushels per acre; while that for the period of ten years from 1885 to 1894, inclusive, was 24.85 bushels per acre. This shows an average annual increase of about

4 1/2 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

for the latter, as compared with the former period of ten years. From these results does it not appear as though the introduction of the Mandscheuri barley by the Ontario Agricultural College has been worth to the Province of Ontario within the past ten years an annual money value equal to more than fifteen times the entire cost of the College?" Similar work is being done with wheat and oats and peas and rye and grasses and clover and roots.

(2) Animal Husbandry. — Here students are taught the comparative value of the different breeds of domestic animals, and as it is said that 90 per cent, of all the crops grown on the farms of Ontario is fed to live stock, it will be seen at a glance how important it is to be able to tell a good feeder when one sees it.

(3) Dairying. — The making of better butter and better cheese and the breeding and feeding of better animals. The average cow in Ontario gives less than 3,000 pounds of milk per year. The College, by careful selection and proper feeding, has built up a grade herd which in 1904, contained sixteen cows which gave more than 6,000 pounds each.

(4) Horticulture. — Here we are somewhat handicapped by severe climatic conditions. Being 900 feet above Lake Ontario, we cannot grow the more delicate fruits. Students are given instruction in the growing of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and flowers, and experiments are conducted with the small fruits and with cover crops for the orchard.

(5) Bacteriology. — Nitrogen is one of the principal needs of a plant. It is worth commercially about 20 cents a pound. The air is 80 per cent. nitrogen, and yet plants cannot use it in the form in which it appears in the atmosphere. Certain bacteria, if introduced into the soil, will work on the roots of eleven

paying.

(7) Physics. — In this department are taught the principles of soil cultivation and soil drainage. All farm crops take their food from the soil in a watery solution. When the land dries up no more food can be taken; hence the necessity for a knowledge of how to conserve soil moisture. This is one of the most important questions that a farmer has to deal with, and experiments are being conducted in the Department of Physics all the time along these lines.

(8) Botany. — In this department the subject of weeds and how to destroy them, the question of fungous growth, and when and how to spray to exterminate them, the importance of growing grasses and clovers, and such things are taken up and discussed.

(9) Entomology. — Again, millions of dollars are lost every year by insect predation. Only by studying the life history and habits of an insect can it be properly combated. These are taught to the farmers' boys and

BULLETINS ARE PUBLISHED and sent broadcast to the farmers from our Entomological Department.

(10) Poultry. — Chickens used to sell anywhere on the market from 20 to 30 cents a piece. To-day they bring three times that amount, where they have been properly fed, killed and dressed. We have no trouble of disposing of our poultry here at from 12 to 15 cents a pound dressed, and our students are taught how to breed and feed so as to obtain these results. We have four different styles of poultry houses to test the effects of heat and cold on the egg-laying proclivities; hence we find that the coldest, and therefore the cheapest house, is the best, and that fresh air, is essential to good egg production.

(11) Macdonald Institute. — Three things are taught: Domestic science, manual training and nature study. In domestic science there were 360 girls in attendance last year, each one being obliged to learn cooking, sewing and laundry work. In a Province where over 90 per cent of the women do their own housework, what a blessing it would be if they were all properly trained for their daily duties. Manual training makes boys and girls handy in the use of simple tools, and nature study, which is really elementary agriculture, helps teachers to the extent that they may return and give to their pupils an education that will more nearly fit them for the earning of their daily bread.

The College is then doing three things. First, fitting boys and girls for their life work on the farm; second, by experimenting along different lines it is saving the farmers millions of dollars each year by securing from them exact data in reference to the value of different farm crops, farm animals, and so forth; and third, by the writing and publication of bulletins and reports, the farmer is supplied in his own home with reliable information in reference to his business.

DISHONEST YANKEE TRICK.

Selling Rank Imitation of Canadian Bacon in British Market.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. H. Ball, Commercial Agent at Birmingham, reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce that at least one large American firm is imitating Canadian Wiltshire bacon and putting the imitation on the British market as Canadian bacon. He quotes from an interview with a large seller, who declares that Canadian bacon now is so good when cured by the regular houses that they were not afraid to sell it as Canadian, but that he also got fancy, oil-fed bacon marked Canadian. This merchant advised the branding of the word Canadian on all grades of bacon made in Canada.

COST RUSSIA \$983,000,000.

Enormous Expenditure Entailed by Recent War in Manchuria.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Imperial Council announces that the total cost of the war was 1,066,600,000 rubles (\$983,000,000). This is almost double the cost of the Russo-Turkish War.

cursory observer that Canada depends and will be obliged for many years to depend largely, if not exclusively, on her raw produce for her national wealth. And amongst the various form of raw material, none are so valuable as those included under the head of Agricultural Produce. To the observant statesmen, it is plain that the readiest manner of increasing the national wealth is by increasing the quantity and quality of that produce. But though plainly seen, it is not so easily accomplished. Prejudice, conservatism stand in the way. Through the Province there is a powerful minority of intelligent, enterprising and successful farmers pursuing the improved system of cultivation; yet the great majority are depending solely in increased acreage for increased returns."

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nourished. Our New Method Treatment provides all these requirements. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blisters and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual elements are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste is excreted. The various organs become natural and healthy. **Guaranteed or no Pay.** We treat and cure **Varicose, Blood Diseases, Stricture, Gleet, Emission, Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Unnatural Discharges, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.** **CONSULTATION FREE.** **BOOKS FREE.**

If unable to call, write for a **QUESTION BLANK** for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,
148 SHELBY ST., DETROIT, MICH.

K & K K & K K & K K & K K & K K & K K & K

Save Dollars Every Week

BY GOING TO

S. BOND & CO.'S FRIDAY BARGAIN SALES.

You will save from 10 to 30 per cent. over any other store in the Province. These prices are good on Fridays only.

Here are a few of our prices for Friday:—

Coal Oil, 13c. a gallon.

Corn, 6c. a can.

Napoleon, 8c. a plug.

Cotton, 1 yard wide, 5c.

Peas, 5c. a can.

Tomatoes, 7c. a can.

Briar, 9c. a plug—3 for 25c.

Wrapperette, 1 yd. wide, 8c.

Flannelettes, from 4c. per yard, up.

These sales will continue every Friday until further notice.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL FARM PRODUCE.

S. BOND & CO.'S GENERAL STORE, ODESSA.

Not Her Work.

"Madam, you make me look like a blooming idiot."

"Sir, I emphatically deny the responsibility."

Kitty Lost.

Miss Maybelle McGee, who was fat, By accident sat on the cat.

Said she: "Here, poor Kitty!

Dear puss, what a pity!

I wonder where she can be at!"

They Caused Themselves.

"I wonder what caused Mrs. Fijitt's wrinkles?"

"She must have got them worrying about them."

A Question.

Had Lazarus heeded the cry
Of the rich man in torments new
Could we say, without telling a lie,
He was giving the devil his dew?

—Judge.

None For Him.

"So poor Henpeck is dead. I suppose his last words were"—

" Didn't I tell you his wife was at his bedside?"

A Critical Summary.

This world's a stage; that's understood.
Like other shows we've had,
Some parts of it are pretty good
And some are pretty bad.

Didn't Bother Her.

Hiem—Now turn me not away, fair one. All I am I owe to thee.

Her—Oh, don't mind such a little debt as that.

The Meaning of It.

That "might makes right"
Is understood.

To mean that might

At least "makes good."

Albert College Belleville, ONT.

Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important positions as book-keepers and shorthand reporters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

WANT A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest List of NEW SPECIALTIES ever offered.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements. Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Outfit, Territory Reserved.

WRITE FOR TERMS and Catalogue and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 43 times) and 50c for our HANDY SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 800 acres)

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Always on Deck.

When the "unexpected happens," As it's bound to do, you know, It finds somebody waiting To shout, "I told you so."

Honest Confession.

Jack—And do you always speak the truth about your friends?

Lola—Yes, but not until after they are gone.

Consumption

¶ There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

¶ From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

¶ We will send you a sample free.

¶ Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne

Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

so. & \$1; all druggists



CT.
THE
ENBIGH, ABINGER
HBY.

DISBURSEMENTS.	
For School purposes.....	\$1983 60
Roads and Bridges.....	129 25
Salaries.....	367 80
County Rates.....	167 50
Charities.....	98 27
Printing, stationery and postage.....	43 83
Law costs.....	41 00
Board of Health.....	13 50
Miscellaneous.....	34 79
Balance on hand.....	256 91
	\$3185 45

the Municipality of Dunbigh, Abinger have carefully examined the books and that he has produced vouchers for all we have found every thing correct and others securities and found them satisfactory.

Statement of the said Municipality for the year, 1905, of receipts and expenditures and a statement of Municipality at the end of said year.

Charles Both }
Emil Warlich } Auditors.

it is saving the farmers millions of dollars each year by securing for them exact data in reference to the value of different farm crops, farm animals, and so forth; and Third, by the writing and publication of bulletins and reports the farmer is supplied in his own home with reliable information in reference to his business.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SIZE OF A THUNDERBOLT.

Geologists Have a System by Which Such Measures Are Taken.

"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist. "Well, here is the case which once inclosed a flash of lightning, fitted it exactly, so that you can see how big it was. This is called a 'fulgarite,' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass.

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus by its great heat it forms a glass tube of precisely its own size.

"Now and then such a tube, known as a fulgarite, is found and dug up. Fulgarites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the 'bore' of the flash. But fulgarites are not produced

A Test Will Tell

What Liquozone Can Do for You--and It Is Free

You who are waiting—we ask you again to try Liquozone; to try it at our expense. You'll regret this delay when you learn what the product means to you.

Do as millions have done—stop doubting; give Liquozone a test. Then judge it by results. Germ diseases—and there are scores of them—call for a germicide. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone best applies. Don't cling blindly to old-time remedies, if you don't find them effective. Let us prove the power of the new.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Gout
Abscess—Anemia	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Leucorrhea
Coughs—Cold	Malaria—Neuralgia
Consumption	Quinsy
Common Diseases	Rheumatism
Cancer—Cataract	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fever—Gallstones	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following: Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles Stomach Troubles Women—Infant Fevers, inflammation of stomach—posure or poisoned blood usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

A B D
1 2 3 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

YOUR BRAIN HOLDS THE NERVE STRINGS

AND IF DISEASE TAKES HOLD OF THE NERVES THE BRAIN LOSES CONTROL OF ALL THE FORCES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL COLLAPSE ARE AS CERTAIN AS SUNSET

South American Nervine

begins at the beginning to prevent and eradicate disease—it acts on the nerves that control the vital organs of the body, gives strength to the whole nervous system, fills the blood with that richness and purity that is so essential to health—because, remember this, that when these nerves become weakened and exhausted it means indigestion, torpid liver, stagnant kidneys, the heart flutters and becomes irregular and weak, the lungs fail to have the nourishment and weaken, and the climax, naturally enough, is debility—and the next stage may be consumption. All such dire consequences may be saved by the wonderful potency of South American Nervine.

South American Nervine is greatest blood purifier of modern medicine. South American Nervine is woman's best friend in very deed.

You persist and it never fails.

SMITH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE cures in from one to three days.

SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE for diabetes, Bright's disease and all bladder troubles.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

MOTHERS RELY ON

Gray's Syrup to keep the children safe from CROUP. It dissolves the thick sputum—clears the throat—breaks up a cold—and CURES COUGHS. Keep

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

always in the house. A bottle of this famous remedy is your best protection against those sudden night attacks of croup.

Equally good for all throat and lung troubles—for young and old. 25 cts. bottle.

THE CULT OF SILENCE.

TRUEST INTERCOURSE BETWEEN CONGENITAL SPIRITS IS WITHOUT WORDS.

Now, to keep one's freshness there ought to be a zone of silence around every human being during some part

feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the 'bore' of the flask. But fulgarites are not produced alone in sand. They are found also in solid rock, though very naturally of slight depth, and frequently existing as a thin, glassy covering on the surface.

"Such fulgarites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat, in Armenia. The rock is so soft and porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained, perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle green glass formed from the fused rock.

"Some wonderful fulgarites were found by Humboldt on the high Nevada de Toluca, in Mexico. Masses of the rock were covered with a thin layer of green glass. Its peculiar shimmer in the sun led Humboldt to ascend the precipitous peak at the risk of his life."

It Won For Sardou.

It is a singular fact that the famous French dramatist Sardou owed his first success on the boards to his excellent handwriting. He had sent in his often rejected play, "La Taverne des Etudiants," to the Odeon management for consideration, and the manuscript was thrown, with some others, upon a table. One day at rehearsal the charming actress Mlle. Perengere was attracted by the handwriting and took up the manuscript, crying, "Oh, what an exquisite hand!" She read the play and recommended it so strongly to the directors that they were induced to read it and then accept it. At the time Sardou was starving. He had gone through seven long years of terrible hardship and privation.

Hops In England.

The English were taught the uses of hops by a native Artos, who introduced them into England in 1524. They met with some hostility, for physicians represented them as unwholesome, and parliament was petitioned against them as a "wicked weed." In 1528 their use was prohibited under severe penalties. Henry VIII. appears to have been prejudiced against hops, for in a manuscript, dated Eltham, January, 1530, occurs an injunction to his brewer "not to put hops or brimstone" into the ale.

Time and Money,

"Time is money, young man."

"That so? Well, I've a bunch of time on hand I'd like you to break into small bills."

Hard Luck.

One time a young fellow got busy Making love to a maiden named Lucy. When he asked for a kiss,

Though the petulant miss

Gave him such a hard slap he was dusy.

The Laughing Owl.

One of the most fantastic of birds is the laughing owl of Florida and some other southern parts. He sits well up in a tree at night and emits a series of loud, strange ha-ha's that sound like half human laughter. The sound is sufficiently terrifying to a nervous camper unacquainted with the habit of the bird, though less grawsome than the unearthly call of the Chesapeake loon heard at all hours of the night along the shores of that bay.—New York Telegram.

Fairy Stories.

Mr. Bacon—When a woman tells a fairy story she always begins like this: "Once upon a time." Mrs. Bacon—Yes, and when a man tells a fairy story he always begins like this: "There now, dear, don't be angry with me; you see, we was like this."

A man fifty years of age has in ordinary cases undressed himself 18,202 times and of course dressed himself just as many.

1. Spirits Is Without Words.

Now, to keep one's freshness there ought to be a zone of silence around every human being during some part of every day. It is significant that the great religions of the world have come out of silence and not out of noise, and the finest creative work is done, as a rule, in seclusion—not necessarily apart from men nor in solitary places, but away from the tumult and away from distracting sounds.

It is in silence alone that we come into possession of ourselves. The noises of life disturb us as a cloud of dust intervenes between the eye and the sky. There ought to be a cult for the practice of silence—a body of men and women committed to the preservation of the integrity of their souls by neither hearing nor making speech for certain periods, pledged to the culture of the habit of quietness.

Maeterlinck has pointed out the fact that the best things are never spoken, and the truest intercourse between congenial spirits is carried on without words. If we said less and thought more there would be far fewer things to explain, many sources of irritation would be dried up at the sources and the prime cause of irritation, which is nervous exhaustion or excitement, would be removed.—Outlook.

Long Beards.

Howell's "Welsh Celebrities" says: "Llewellyn had the longest beard of which we have record. When loose and flowing it fell down over his horse's shoulders almost to the animal's knees. It was of a peculiar yellow or straw color, which was all the more curious, both his parents being dark-hailed mountain Welsh people. Years afterward the mountain people had proverbs which referred to this freak, they often using the expression, 'About as long as Howland's beard' or 'Yellow as the whiskers of Llewellyn.'

George Killingworth, whom Queen Mary sent to Russia in 1555 as one of her agents to Czar Ivan the Terrible, had a beard five feet three inches in length, and Count Ruloff of Poland, 1607, rejoiced in the possession of a mustache which was so long that he could not touch the ends of it with his fingers.

Sulphur.

Sulphur is a solid, nonmetallic mineral which has been known from earliest ages. It is hard, yellow and brittle and has a most offensive odor. It is found in veins or beds, mostly near active volcanoes. The imported sulphur mostly comes from Solfatara, in Sicily, but large quantities are also procured from copper and iron pyrites. These minerals are heated, and the sulphur being volatile flies off in fumes, which are conveyed by means of pipes to a condensing room. If left in the powdery state in which it condenses it is called flour of sulphur. If melted and cast into bars it is called roll sulphur.

Apple Cure For Drunkards.

"For ten years," said a physician, "I have advocated apples as a cure for drunkenness. In that time I have tried the apple cure on some forty or fifty drunkards, and my success has been most gratifying.

"Let any man afflicted with the love of drink eat three or more apples daily, and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly helped along if he also smokes as little as possible.

"I know a woman who cured a drunken husband without his knowledge by keeping always a plentiful supply of good apples on the dining table. The man ate these apples and finally stopped drinking altogether."

always in the house. A bottle of this famous remedy is your best protection against those sudden night attacks of croup. Equally good for all throat and lung troubles—for young and old. 25 cts. bottle.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS.—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.



Frost Fences Are Strong All Around

The laterals of a Frost Fence are High Carbon No. 9 Hard Steel Coated Wire, thoroughly galvanized—that can't be broken until the strain reaches from 1,000 to 2,200 pounds.

The stays are No. 7 or this same No. 9 wire. And the two wires are locked with the Frost Locks.

That braces the fence in all directions—up down and diagonally.

We are so sure that Frost Fences are the strongest and best, that we guarantee to repair, free of charge, any fence that goes wrong. That's fair, isn't it? Frost Wire Fences are for sale by

F. G. YOUNG, - Sandhurst
JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, - Lonsdale
WALTER RUSSELL, - Selby
FRED. PERRY, - Chambers



How Red Rose Tea is Grown

TEA is a native plant of Northern India. Transplanted to Ceylon it lost much of its strength and richness, but gained in fragrance and delicacy. That is why Ceylon tea is not a strong tea.

That is why I blend Indian and Ceylon teas together—that is how the strength and richness, fragrance and delicacy of Red Rose Tea are secured—that is why Red Rose Tea has that "rich fruity flavor."

Red Rose
Tea is good Tea
T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

KALADAR.

The Social at Mr. Shier's, Northbrook, on Thursday night, was well attended by the young folks of this place and report a good time.

Messrs. C. Godfrey and Wm. Bongard spent Monday at Napanee.

Mr. Robert Paul, of Selby, was through here on business.

Mr. Alexander Forbes, spent Monday in Napanee.

Messrs. Luke Sedore and Chas. McBride of Roblin, was through here on Thursday last, on business.

Mr. Wm. Hughes has the contract of drawing wood for the Rathbun Co.

We are glad to see the sick on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar, at the King Edward, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Hughes spent Thursday last at Tweed.

Too late for last week.

Our school is progressing favorably under the management of Miss Edith Laidley.

Mr. H. W. Huff of Napanee, was here on business.

Mr. William Morton spent Saturday last at Tweed.

Mr. William G. Rigby, of Leaside Junction, formerly of this place was visiting relatives.

Miss Etta Jayne, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. C. Keller has returned to her home at Gosport.

A number around here are sick with La. Grippe.

Walter Deline of Cloyne, registered at the King Edward, on Monday last; also Mr. Harry Head at the Algerian.

Mrs. Peter Hughes was at Tweed on Saturday last.

Mr. Fred Sedore Flinton has moved his mill down to saw out Mr. Morton's cut of logs.

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.

MADOLE & WILSON.

DENBIGH.

We are still wishing and waiting for snow enough to give us fair sleighing. The output of saw logs and other products of our forests this winter will probably be the smallest on record, and the loss to lumbermen and local jobbers will be very large and will react to a great extent on all other business men.

The Municipal Council met on the 10th, inst. The Auditor's Report was received and adopted.

Mr. John Lane was reappointed Township Treasurer. The necessary Pathmasters, Fenceviewers, and Poundkeepers were appointed, and considerable other important Municipal business was transacted.

Mrs. E. Stein, who has been in the Brockville Hospital for some time is expected home again in a few days considerably improved in health.

Thos. Pringle who received a serious kick from a horse is able to be around again, but it will be some time yet, before he will be able to do any ordinary or hard work.

Horace C. Wienecke youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wienecke cut two of his fingers nearly off, playing with his father's axe. The injury was promptly attended to, and hopes are entertained that no permanent injury will be the result of the accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Suider have taken rooms with Mr. Chas. C. Stein, and started housekeeping. Mr. Suider has been conducting divine services in the Methodist church nearly every Sunday.

Edward John who has been for over two months in a hospital in Parry Sound suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, had recovered sufficiently to undertake the journey home to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph John, but since his arrival home he has had a relapse and is again very low. His brother Alfred, of Depot

Rear-Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na.



REAR-ADMIRAL HICHORN.

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

REAR-ADMIRAL HICHORN is one of the best known admirals of our navy.

His statement concerning Peruna will have much weight as it goes out into the world.

What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D.C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is equally efficacious.

Taken in time, it will absolutely prevent catching cold.

PE-RU-NA AN ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC.

After a cold has become established, Peruna will break it up quicker than any other remedy known to man.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

Peruna will cure catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

NATURE'S CRUELTY.

The Ichneumon Fly Makes Its Natural Enemy Serve Its Purpose.

The ichneumon fly of Ceylon is the natural enemy of the spider. This insect is green in color, and in form resembles a wasp with a marvelously thin waist. It makes its nest of well-worked clay and then goes on a hunt

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to be given away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some by dealing at R. J. Wales' GREY LION GROCERY.

are frequent allusions to it in the Bible. Job, in the oldest book of all, says: "Canst thou draw out a leviathan with a hook or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put a

Mexican Courtship.

A Mexican girl is courted by a unique process. Her would be lover walks up and down the street on the opposite side and stares at her window by the hour. If his appearance is agreeable she appears at the window after a few days of this performance. When the acquaintance develops he is introduced to her papa, and after the necessary marriage arrangements have been made he is introduced to her. The preliminary tramping and staring are called "doing the bear."

RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.

"I am convinced of Peruna's curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from catarrh."—Commodore Somerville Nicholson.

FROM HIS OWN EXPERIENCE.

"The use of your Peruna as a remedy and cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties, causes me to recommend it to all persons."—Ex-Lieut. U. S. Navy, James M. Morgan.

PE-RU-NA CURES THROAT CATARRH.

"I can cheerfully recommend your remedy, Peruna, to my friends and other sufferers as one of the best remedies I have ever tried for catarrhal troubles of the throat and kindred diseases. I also consider Peruna a grand tonic."—Admiral James A. Greer.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

"I have used your Peruna with satisfaction and can cheerfully recommend the remedy as an effective remedy for coughs and colds."—Rear-Admiral J. A. Howell.

USED PE-RU-NA IN HIS FAMILY.

"I have used Peruna in my family with the most flattering results.

"I can recommend your valuable remedy as a most efficient remedy for coughs, colds and catarrh."—Col. U. S. Marine Corps, C. J. Porter.

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a glimpse of the vast array of endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph John, but since his arrival home he has had a relapse and is again very low. His brother Alfred, of Depot Harbor, and sister Mrs. of Napanee, have been sent for.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Kingston Whig.

Conservatives resent the idea that the federal government will stop the flow of speech in parliament by adopting the closure. But the noise of faction will not deter the government from applying the brakes if the incapacity of some members is to become troublesome. The closure is a conservative expedient.

Bradford Expositor.

Premier Whitney announces that an increase in sessional indemnity is not being considered for the members of the Ontario legislature. The general public which was so agitated over the Ottawa "salary grab" of last session will feel greatly relieved.

Halifax Herald.

A Toronto lawyer, employed by some corporations, is complaining that corporations cannot now get a fair jury trial, so great is the popular prejudice against them. The people are just now beginning to realize that they never knew a fair corporation.

Winnipeg Free Press.

The jealousy between the Island of Vancouver and the mainland of British Columbia, which has often been in evidence during the election contests, has cropped out in the discussion excited by the appointment of Hon. Templeman to the vacant position in the Government. This appointment was not desired by some of the main land Liberals; and their dissatisfaction found expression in some rather ungenerous references to the new Minister in certain Liberal newspapers.

Toronto Globe.

The report of the profitable working of the Temiskaming Railway shows that it is profitable to keep the highways under public control. Alienation has been easy, but recovery of them will mean generations of effort and onerous financial burdens.

sect is green in color, and in form resembles a wasp with a marvelously thin waist. It makes its nest of well worked clay and then goes on a hunting expedition. Its victims are invariably spiders of various kinds, but all are subject to the same mode of treatment. A scientific sting injects some poison which effectually paralyzes the luckless spider, which is then carried off to the nest and there fastened with a dab of moist clay. Another and another victim is brought to this chamber of horrors. Then the prescient mother Ichneumon fly proceeds to deposit her eggs, one in the body of each spider, which can just move its legs in a vague, aimless manner, but can offer no resistance.

This done, the fly returns to her work as a mason. She prepares more clay and builds up the entrance to this ghastly cell. Then she commences a new cell, which she furnishes in like manner and then closes; then she adds yet another cell and so proceeds until her store of eggs are all provided for, and her task in life being accomplished, she dies, leaving her evil brood to hatch at leisure. In due time these horrid little maggots come to life and find themselves cradled in a larder of fresh meat. Each poor spider is still alive, and his juices afford nutriment for the Ichneumon grub till it is ready to pass in the chrysalis stage, thence to emerge as a winged fly fully prepared to carry out the traditions of its ancestors with regard to spiders.

ANTIQUITY OF FISHING.

The Art of Angling Is as Old as the Human Race.

The art of angling no doubt had its origin in man's necessities. The earliest record of mankind makes reference to the taking of fish for food. There

Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us. We give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on its package.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Made by THE M. M. FAIRBANK CO., LTD., Montreal, P. C. - Makers of FIFTH SOAP.

GOLD DUST **50c** **100c** **200c**

Job, in the oldest book of all, says: "Canst thou draw out a leviathan with a hook or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put a hook in his nose?" Homer, in the "Iliad," speaks of fishing in these lines: "As bearing death in the fatal bait, From the bent angle sinks the leaden weight."

And it is recorded in the "Odyssey."

As when the anger, his long rod in hand, On a projecting rock assumes his stand, Casts to the fiery fry the baited snare, Then flings the wriggling captives in the air.

The Romans, Greeks and other races of early days around the Mediterranean practiced the art of angling. Plutarch tells of a prank played by the fair Egyptian, Cleopatra, while out fishing with Antony. "They wagered on their angling, and her divers did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he with fervor drew up."

The ruined walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii abound in frescoes of fishermen. All along the track of history are found traces of this gentle recreation, showing the gradual improvement from the hook of bone and rude equipment of the cave man to the elegant accessories and belongings of the modern angler.

Written In Slang.

Matthew Henry's commentary on the Bible was written for the common people and in the slang of the day. In commenting on Judges ix he says: "We are here told by what acts Abimelech got into the saddle. He hired for his service all the scum and scoundrels of the country. Jotham was really a fine gentleman. The Sechemites were the first to kick him off. They said all the ill they could of him in their talk. They drank health to his confusion."

Her Pocketbook.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed Mrs. Schoppen. "I've lost my pocketbook!"

"Never mind, dear," replied her husband. "I'll get you another pocketbook, and you can easily collect more dress goods samples." — Kansas City Independent.

TWO SCOTCH STORIES.

Origin of the Macintyres and the Bloody Hand Legend.

My father, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, had no end of anecdotes about our ancestors, parts of which I remember, though I was only a schoolroom child of under fourteen when I heard him relating them. I was, however, old enough to feel keenly interested in them. One story that impressed me very much was related to account for the origin of the Clan Macintyre. A party of Macdonells on one occasion were out in a boat when a knot of wood sprang out, causing a serious leak, whereupon one of the party stuck in his finger to fill the hole and then cut it off with his dirk, thus saving the life of the whole party. From this circumstance his descendants were called the Macintyres, or sons of the carpenter.

Another story which I heard my father tell relates to the bloody hand which appears in our coat of arms. A doubt having arisen as to which of two brothers a certain estate belonged, it was agreed that he whose flesh and blood should first touch the property was to be regarded as the rightful owner. Accordingly the two young men started in two boats for the land in question. One of them, seeing that he was losing the race, when near the shore pulled out his dirk, cut off his hand and threw it on land, thus establishing his right to the property, as his flesh and blood had touched it first.

introduced to her papa, and after the necessary marriage arrangements have been made he is introduced to her. The preliminary tramping and staring are called "doing the bear."

Smith a Greek God.

In the grammar department of one of our public schools the teacher, after talking with her class on the subject of mythology, read to them as follows

"Vulcan, smith, architect and chariot builder for the gods of Mount Olympus, built their houses, constructed their furniture," etc. The following day the subject of the preceding day was given as a language lesson, and as no mention was made of Vulcan the teacher asked the class who built the houses for the gods of Mount Olympus. For awhile the children seemed to be lost in deep thought, when suddenly a gleam of intelligence illuminated the face of one little girl, and she replied:

"I can't think of his first name, but his last name is Smith."

Seven Days in a Year.

At the examination of pupils in a primary school the inspector put questions at random to the scholars. Among the latter was a towheaded lad who on being asked how many days there are in a year answered, "Seven." When the tittering of the rest of the class subsided the inspector remarked: "I said a year, not a week. Now, try again. How many days are there in a year?" The lad appeared nonplussed and vexed for a moment, then ejaculated: "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday; just seven. If there's others I never heard of 'em."

IT DRAWS HARD

On a woman's vitality to do work for which she is untrained, and we wonder how

some of the women of our land live through a single season of pleasure or dissipation.

They will say with tears in their eyes, when they mention the subject at all, "it is a hard pull," that with pain, weakness and weariness they are "almost dragged out."

Many, in this condition, resort to alcoholic stimulants and "invigorants," the after effects of which are very injurious.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, forty years ago found that women were being mistreated through ignorance or carelessness and determined to devote his life and energies to their relief.

Having found the cause of their suffering, he next sought for the means of relief, and found in Nature's laboratory—the earth, certain roots which had remarkable and valuable medicinal virtues for the cure of these ailments.

Using chemically pure glycerine, of proper strength instead of alcohol, he prepared extracts of these, and the result was so satisfactory that the combination became his "Favorite Prescription." The roots used are: Lady's Slipper root, Black Cohosh root, Unicorn root, Blue Cohosh root and Golden Seal root. The world knows it as Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, which has the wonderful and unparalleled record of a half-million of cures in the last forty years.

Write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for advice, given without charge.

and glad to be able to testify as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the many ills that women suffer with," writes Miss Gertrude Mitchell (President Young Ladies' Christian Endeavor Society), 43 Columbia Street, E., Detroit, Mich. "After many years of suffering and pain, I took your medicine, and in a short time began to feel stronger, became more regular and didn't have the bearing-down pains which had been my lot for so long. Shall never cease to be very grateful that it was brought to my notice. I have no pains, and feel much stronger generally."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS

As Much Danger of a Man Losing His Character in the Church as in the Street.

Providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord but in the sight of men.—II. Cor. viii., 21.

The question, can a man be a Christian and succeed in business, though old, is still asked every day. There are yet a great many who regard religion and business as conflicting pursuits, and they attempt a compromise by the clear-cut division of time into business hours and church time.

If the question means, can a man take out his backbone and succeed in business, there need be no hesitancy as to the answer. If becoming a Christian means the elimination of all virility from the character, the substitution of soft soap and sawdust for strength and diligence, religion cannot be regarded as a help in business. There are too many people who think that sloth is a sign of spirituality and that you cannot be a saint unless you have softening of the brain.

The question is either a reproach to religion or to business. It is assumed by many, with especial conviction by those who know business only by reputation, that it demands the sacrifice constantly of honor, truth, mercy, and every other virtue. The man who thinks that he is pious because he is pulseless, draws a fancy picture of red-blooded men fighting, intriguing, slaying, like demons new from the pit; and that, he thinks, is

MODERN BUSINESS.

Strife is everywhere. If religion means sequestration from temptation we need to pray to be delivered from it. There is as much danger of a man's losing his character, selling his soul, in the church as in the market. The temptation to the merchant to misrepresent his goods for a larger profit is not greater than that which comes to the minister to magnify his abilities for an increase in fame.

Things honorable are the same every-

where; they are written deep within us, and by them church and mart both are judged. Every man knows that the chief business of life, whether through commerce, toil, study, recreation, or worship, is to develop the best life, to make of himself a true, full grown man, who shall render to this world a full man's service.

Business is a more effective school of character than any other we have. If some of the standards of that school have been unworthy—and who shall say they have not?—it is our duty to revise them, to make them higher; not to abolish the school, nor to stay away from it because it is imperfect, but to make it fit to serve its true purpose.

Business always will be immoral as long as it is an end in itself. The product is greater than the machine, the making of character greater than the mechanism by which we make a living.

THE SERIOUS DANGER

comes when a man begins to lay his soul on the counter, when he reverses the course in this school of character and makes the end serve the means; sacrifices honor, truth, and the soul that business may succeed.

Only failure lies that way. No business ever became permanently great by making its people small. Success here is to be measured by the soul. No matter what a man may be doing he must keep himself above his task. The work must serve the worker.

The question is whether we are serving business or is it serving us? If a man lives for his wage he will sacrifice everything to get it, but if he works that he may find life, then he will even refuse to lose the things of which life is made in the pursuit of success. He knows he does not have to make money, but he does have to make manhood. That is the end both of religion and of business.—Henry F. Cope.

from bringing their friend to the notice of Jesus. The sick man doubtless also exercised faith, but the antecedent of the pronoun they is clearly the word four in verse 3.

Son—Gr. child.

6. Certain of the scribes—Pharisees and lawyers present for the express purpose of watching, and, if possible, finding cause for legal accusation against him. Doubtless some of those referred to were emissaries from the hostile party at Jerusalem, by whom the death of Jesus had probably already been determined upon (comp. Luke 17 and John 5, 18).

7. He blasphemeth—For strict orthodox Jews who rejected the claims of Jesus to be the Messiah there was no alternative verdict, for the claim to forgive sins implied a claim to divinity with God. This implied claim of Jesus was well understood by these men. Hence their question, Who can forgive sins but one, even God? Having rejected his claim to divinity, they could not do otherwise than bitterly antagonize Jesus.

8. Perceiving in his spirit—Knowing who these men were, Jesus knew they would understand his message and his implied claim to divinity. He knew, too, that for them there would be but two possible courses of action with regard to himself. Either they must admit his claim and become his disciples, or they must reject it and treat him as an impostor and blasphemer. The expression on their faces doubtless indicated which of these alternatives they were choosing. It is not necessary to invoke any miraculous knowledge on the part of Jesus.

9. 10. Which is easier, to say—As if Jesus had said, "You have heard me say, Thy sins are forgiven, but have no way of knowing whether my word carries the necessary power with it. But

DE RESKE LOSES ESTATE

REVOLUTION IN POLAND DEPRIVED HIM OF INCOME.

Great Tenor May Return to the Stage—Lands May Be Taken by the Peasants.

No man has lost more heavily by the revolutionary outbreaks than M. de Reske, the world-famed singer. Owning the largest estates in Poland and accounted the richest man there, he has suddenly been deprived of every penny of income from his property—if it can still be called his—and is left with a big palace in Paris on his hands and many dependent upon him.

It took five hours with a pair of prancing steeds to drive across Jean de Reske's broad acres in Poland. The property of his brother and sister rejoined his, so that the de Reskes owned as much land as would make a goodly sized province. Now the peasants are up in arms and are parcelling out the land among themselves. Discussing the outlook with me, M. de Reske said:

BACK TO STAGE.

"If the worst should come, I am able to go back to the stage. I feel perfectly able to make a tour in America. My few years of teaching have rested me and have given me time to work out my theories and to put them into practice. But I hope necessity will not compel me to give up teaching, for my duty to the music-loving world lies exactly there."

"In our beloved Poland," he continued, "socialists are taking possession of the land. Their object is to divide up into small patches the thousands of acres held by the large landholders. They are everywhere. Their steady work of over a quarter of a century is being brought to a climax."

"How do you work the land in your country?"

"The large landowner works it through his peasants. The peasants own certain strips of land. The wages paid them are not large, but they grow upon the bits of land given them food for themselves and their cattle. On Fridays they are permitted to pick up the dead branches of the trees in the forests of the landowners. In the past a pretty annual custom obtained, which went to show the friendly relations existing between the peasant and the noble. It was a species of what would be called a harvest home in England. When the harvest was gathered in, the people used to assemble and make presents of little rustic ornaments to the landowners. Their habit was on these occasions, while partaking of the hospitality of their chiefs, to sing their master's praises. Frequently they took occasion to enhance the virtues of their own chief by depreciating and abusing those of their neighbors. These gatherings were exceedingly picturesque. The brilliant red or yellow flowers in the shawls of the women pleased the eye. Altogether, I know of nothing so picturesque as a Polish harvest home. This pleasant custom will now disappear forever."

GOOD TO HIS TENANTS.

"Every year the harvest home, which I have tried to describe, used to take place upon my estates and those of my brother and sister. It is one of the pleasantest memories of my life in Poland. I have tried to do my best for the people; I have lodged them well and otherwise looked after their wants. True, all proprietors are not good to those dependent upon them, yet the innocent should not suffer with the guilty."

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HEALTH

SOME EVIL EFFECTS OF SUNLIGHT.

It is a common belief, well supported by facts, that light is a powerful agent in the cure of many diseases and in the destruction of the injurious bacteria that prey upon the animal body. Experiments have shown that these little organisms not only will not multiply when exposed to sunlight, but are even rapidly destroyed. Experience has taught us that disease lurks in dark corners, and that light rooms are as necessary to health as good ventilation, but we are only beginning to recognize that the sun is not altogether good for us; its light must be used in moderation, for in excess it may do harm.

Of course every one knows that prolonged exposure to the powerful rays of the summer sun may bring on a sunstroke, but it is a fact not so well known that excessive light, even without direct exposure, may in time seriously impair health.

Light kills bacteria by destroying their substance—the protoplasm which constitutes the main portion of every living cell, whether animal or vegetable. But this effect is exerted upon the protoplasm of our own cells as well as upon that of bacteria, the only difference being that the protoplasm of the single cell, which is all there is of bacterium, is more exposed than that of the cells of our bodies, and so is acted upon more promptly.

Animals and plants are protected against the injurious effects of light by their color, and it is a general rule that those plants and animals, including man, which live in the tropics and in other regions where the sun shines brightest, are the darkest in color, while those of the cloudy north are blonds for the most part. People of the north who go to the south to live soon begin to feel the effects of the increased light. At first this acts as a stimulant. The newcomer feels better, the vital functions are quickened, there is nothing but praise for the wonderful climate and contempt for the indolent natives. But in a year or two a change comes. The immigrant loses tone, becomes irritable and works less and less. The light is working on his protoplasm, which is not protected by so thick a layer of pigment as that which the native has. His nerves give out, and unless he adopts the light-shunning habits of those about him, he must flee or die.

A medical writer has recently advanced the theory that American nervousness is due to the excess of light here as compared to the cloudiness of the north of Europe. It this is so, the logical treatment of "nerves" would be rest in a darkened but well-ventilated room, and not exercise in the open air, as is generally advised.

THE SALT BATH.

An article much used in the bathroom just now is salt. Nearly all physicians recommend its use in some form, with either hot, tepid or cold water, and, in many instances, without any water at all, except just enough to moisten the salt. With some the coarsest salt possible to get, sea salt, preferably, is thrown into the bath water and used as a sort of weak brine; the temperature of the water should be such as is ordinarily used for the bath, and only the best, if any, soap should be used. Another form of use is to complete the scrubbing process, then, taking large handfuls of moist salt, rub the whole body and limbs with this, following the scour with a rinsing off in cool, clear water. This is said to be very strengthening. Another process is to take a small Turkish towel and dip it into a strong solution of salt and water, wring out and hang in the sunshine until dry; then at night, in your room, give your whole body and limbs a "dry-rub" with this dry, salty towel. The same towel may be used several times, then washed out, rinsed and dried, and used again.

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With the second chapter of Mark's narrative begins the account of the long period of conflict with the Jewish authorities which culminated ultimately in the tragedy of his death. Many things about the character and method of his public activity tended to arouse the hostility of the self-righteous and bigoted scribes and Pharisees. His extraordinary claims, the character of the men whom he chose as his disciples (common laboring men, including even a despised tax-gatherer), his revolutionary teaching with regard to fasting and Sabbath observance, and his utter ignoring of precedent and rabbinical teaching and authority, all made inevitable the hostility and conflict. This Mark has brought out vividly by the selection and grouping of events. Luke gives the same grouping. Matthew, on the contrary, distributes these events.

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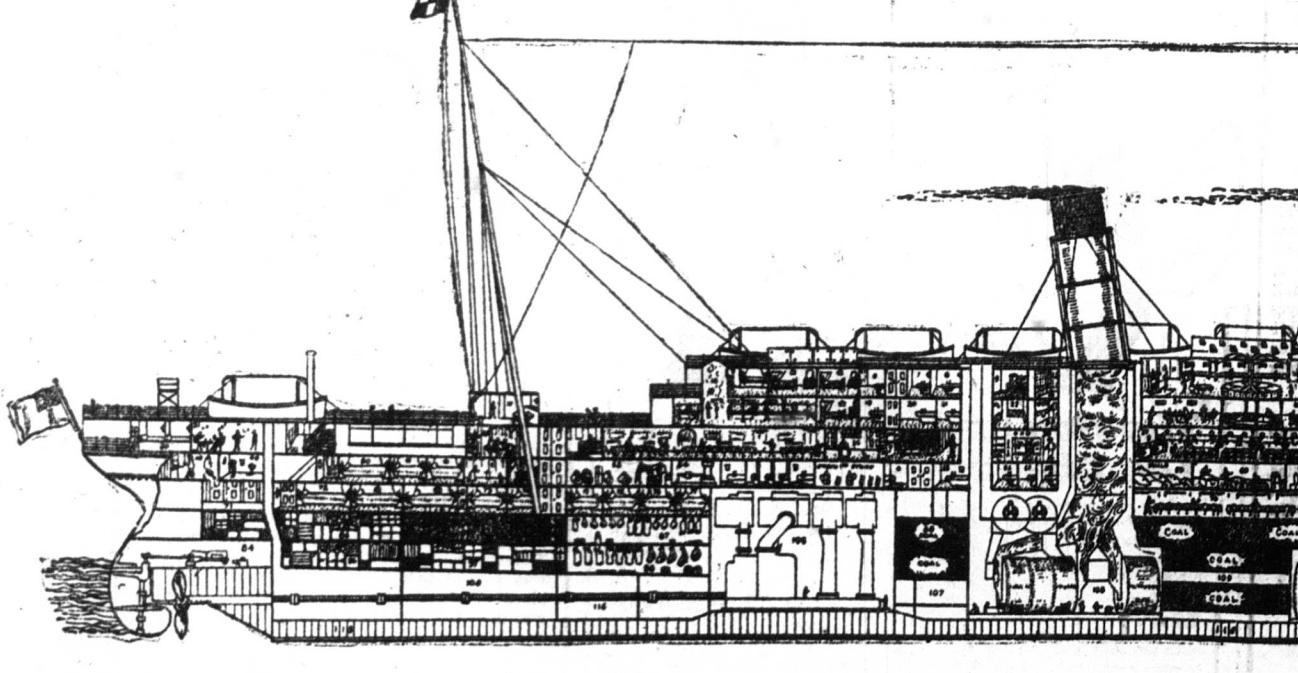
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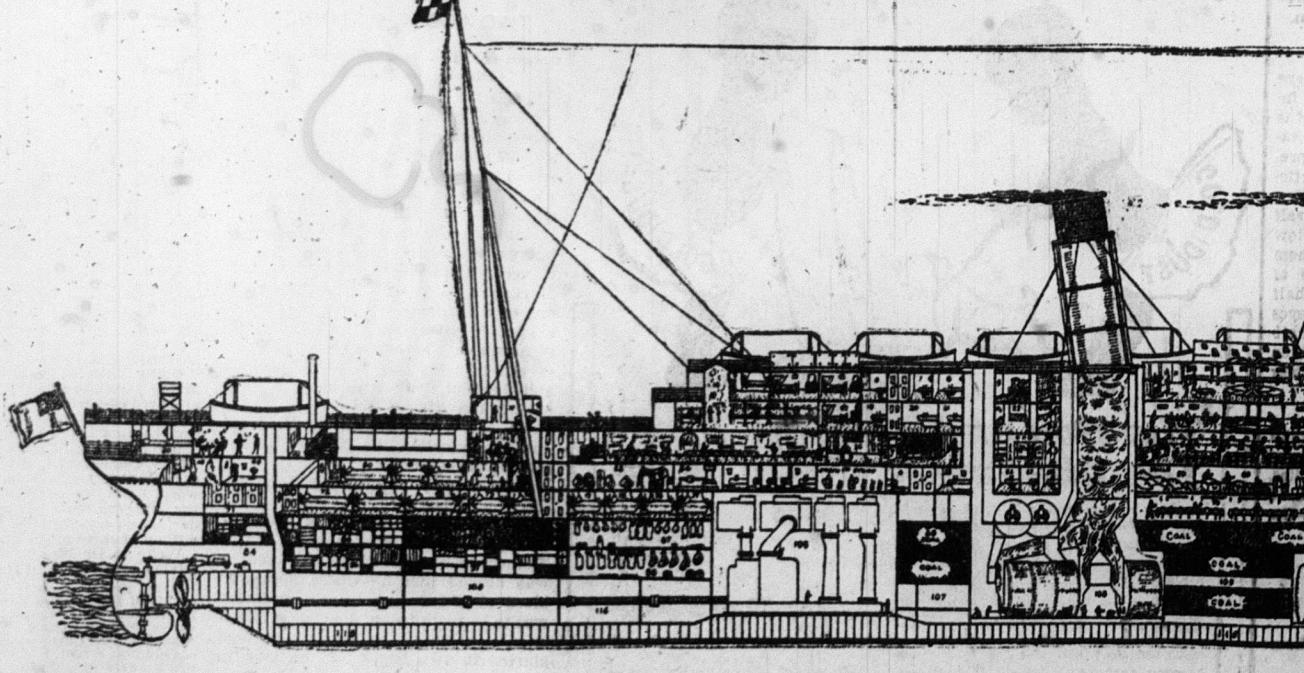
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rooms; 9. special entrance; 10. linen room; 11. first-class music room; 12. first-class entrance; 13. first-class W. C.; 14. first-class bathroom; 15. first-class W. C.; 16. first-class bathroom; 17. wireless telegraphy; 18. first-class smoking room; 19, 20 and 21. first-class bathrooms; 22. first-class passage; 23. drying room; 24. first-class cafe; 25. first-class entrance; 26. first-class bathroom; 27. galley; 28. first-class dining saloon; 29. first-class library; 30. hospital; 31. second-class smoking room; 32. first-class bathrooms; 44. children's saloon; 45. third-class entrance; 46. crew's social hall; 47. second-class entrance; 48. crew's quarters; 49. crew's wash place; 50. second-class pantry; 51. second-class stateroom; 52. second-class

COST OF LONDON'S CRIME.

Each Householder Pays \$8.81 Annually to Prevent It.

London, England, is paying the penalty paid by all large cities. Crime is inside her gates. In round numbers she has to pay nearly \$8,000,000 to keep criminals in check, for that is the sum paid out to her police, courts, prisons and prosecuting officers. It fails to include stolen property, losses due to the idleness of criminals, losses to injured parties, etc.

Serious crimes, such as burglary, housebreaking, counterfeiting, etc., are increasing.

Arrests are more frequent than formerly, and each arrest adds to the expense and loss account of the city. Estimates put the bill of the city's expenses as high as \$10,000,000.

In other words, each taxpayer or head of a household of five persons pays \$8.81 a year for London's crime. Nor do these millions make up the total loss. There are the hundreds of thousands taken, consumed by the criminals, hidden away, lost or destroyed. Add then to these the amounts paid by private parties to prevent burglary, etc., watchmen, caretakers, burglar alarms, door and window fastenings, safes, revolvers, life protectors, dogs, etc., and one begins to get a fairly good idea of what are the losses due to crime in a large city.

A table prepared in London puts the police and courts down for \$9,149,000, the prisons for \$583,980, lost property for \$1,216,625, loss by injuries, assaults, etc., \$973,300; loss in labor of criminals, etc., \$1,167,960, or a total of \$13,090,885. These appalling figures cover often only the well known items.

YOUNG FOLKS

GRANDMA'S PARTY.

Once my grandma gave a party;
My! but there was lots to eat!
Sandwiches and chicken salad,
Cakes and every kind of sweet.

Must have been a million waiters—
Anyhow, I'm sure of eight;
'Cause each time I saw a new one
I would have him fill my plate.

When they woke me up next morning
Tumtum didn't feel just right;
And I didn't want my breakfast;
Guess I ate that, too, last night.

RAGGLES.

Raggles was only a scrubby little Indian pony. His owner had evidently considered him of no use, and had cruelly turned him loose in the bare prairie to shift for himself.

He was a sorry-looking little fellow, as he stood one morning at the gate to Mr. Hudson's large cattle ranch, in Western Kansas, shivering in the wind, and looking with a wistful gaze at the sleek, fat ponies inside.

Mr. Hudson noticed him and started to drive him away. But his little daughter Lillian said: "Let him in, papa; he looks so hungry." Mr. Hudson opened the gate and the pony walked in just as if it were his home.

Mr. Hudson made inquiries, but no one knew anything about him; and as no owner ever came to claim him, Lillian claimed him as her special property, and named him Raggles on account of his long, tangled mane and tail.

He was a docile little creature, like the rest of the ponies on the farm. He soon came to regard Lillian as his mistress. She learned to ride him, and could often be seen cantering over the prairies with her father.

But Raggles seemed to consider that she was not much of a rider, for he would carefully avoid all the dangerous-looking places and holes in the ground,

Fashion Hints.

The milliners are making a renewed effort to induce their patrons to wear the drooping veil appendage to their hats, says the fashion authority of the New York Post. The effort failed last year, but the milliners are confident that it will be more successful now that women have grown more or less used to the idea. In this particular group of hats were made with long chiffon veils.

The prettiest hats are those which were popular last summer—lingerie hats. They have been much improved and are now presented in combination with fine straw as well as all-over embroidery. Pale colored embroideries are used as often as white, and will be worn to match gowns in delicate hues. The pale pink hats are charmingly becoming, giving even pale faces a glow of color. The pale blue hats will suit blonde women and brunettes whose color is high. No one wears pale blue better than the latter type.

A very pretty lingerie hat was a Tam-o'-Shanter shape in heavy unbleached linen, embroidered in French knots in a pattern. A wide scarf of fine organdie encircled the crown and was tied in a big bow in front. The edges of the scarf were trimmed with two rows of narrow Valenciennes.

A sailor shape in eyelet embroidery on snowy white linen had a wide scarf of pink satin ribbon tied in the back and falling in long ends. Around the top of the low crown was a solid wreath of very small pink roses without foliage.

A SHORT BRIMMED SAILOR.

Very pretty was a short brimmed sailor hat of fine white straw, the crown of which was encircled by a wide puffed strip of fine eyelet embroidery. This was tied in the middle with a white satin ribbon, which was tied on the side in a large bow. A curled white cock's feather also trimmed the side of the hat.

Among hats which were meant for immediate wear was a unique turban of pale pink marabout. The turban was toad shaped and rather large. The only trimming was a bow of gold tinsel ribbon and a lone pink wing pointed backward on the left side.

Now is the time to accumulate a fur hat, if one is coveted. Amazing bargains are offered in the shops.

A lovely little marquise hat of dark grey squirrel was marked \$5, and a small mink turban was offered for \$10. Ermine, caracul and even sable hats are to be had for half price. It certainly pays to pick up bargains of this kind, for, although it costs something to keep and to make over furs, they last long enough to justify the expenditure.

SASHES AND SCARFS.

We are to wear sashes again, it appears. Ribbons of sash width are everywhere exhibited among the new things, and many of the model gowns are fitted with them. Many of the sashes are edged with white silk fringes. Ribbon sales should therefore be watched for. Often the prices of expensive ribbons are materially reduced for a sale and beautifully sashes may be picked up for comparatively little.

Fashion has the scarf habit. Never were so many beautiful, filmy scarfs seen. Prettiest of all are the printed chiffon affairs. Roses and violets and soft-tinted flowers like hydrangeas are the favorites, and with them are mingled pompadour loops and ends of ribbon, printed in pale tints. Spangled scarfs are also much in evidence. The vogue of gold and silver tinsel extends to these decorative pieces, and Syrian scarfs thickly sewn with gold or silver bears and sequins are the most popular of the collection. They cost as high as \$20, although very pretty ones may be had for \$10 and \$12.

MATRIMONIAL VENTURES

SLIPS BETWEEN THE MARRIAGE CUP AND LIP.

Thrice a Bride and Died a Spinster Strange Vagaries of Bride and Bridegroom.

Cupid has seldom treated one of his victims quite so scurvy as Miss Katherine Brett, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, whom he has twice lured to the altar, only to turn his impudent little back on her.

Two years ago Miss Brett was wooed and won by Mr. John Ryan; the happy day was fixed, and the bride, in all her nuptial finery, was at the church with her bridesmaids and friends. But, alas for the cup of happiness held so tantalizingly to her lips, the bridegroom never appeared, for the sufficient reason that his mother, who objected to the marriage, had packed him safely off into the country under an effective escort. Only a few weeks ago Miss Brett, having in a weak moment taken Cupid into favor again, once more donned her bridal gown and was awaiting her future lord at the church, when a letter from him was handed to her, confessing that he had a wife already and was thus not in a position to wed again.

But Fate was still more unkind to a Miss Dora D—, who died a few years ago in the North of England at the advanced age of ninety-eight. In the days of her youth and beauty Miss D— had been on the very brink of wifehood no fewer than three times, and yet

SHE DIED A SPINSTER.

Her first matrimonial venture was at the immature age of sixteen, when she eloped with the son of a neighboring squire, only to be overtaken by her father at Carlisle and carried home again in tears and disgrace; on the second occasion her husband-to-be was thrown from his horse and killed on his way to the church; while her third lover chose the day arranged for his nuptials to elope with the pretty daughter of a local publican, the news of his treachery reaching Miss Dora just as she was stepping into the carriage which was to take her to church. Miss D— survived this last painful experience three-quarters of a century, a fact which may, or may not, be taken as evidence that jilted girls live long.

There are many men who, for some obscure reason, would rather face an enemy's guns than the ceremony which ought to crown them with happiness; but, happily, few allow their apprehension to affect them so seriously as Herr Sonnemann, of Sandberg, in Germany, who was so terrified at the prospect of marriage that he committed suicide on his wedding morning; or as Mr. Henry R—, who, as the newspapers recorded recently, had to be dragged to the church, even after he had been fortified by

TWO GLASSES OF BRANDY.

The excitement which, perhaps naturally, precedes a wedding is responsible for many strange vagaries on the part of bride and bridegroom. It is only a few weeks since the preparations for a wedding near Birmingham were all complete, when it was found that the bride was missing. She had gone out to purchase a pair of gloves, and from that time no trace of her could be discovered. The police were informed, the country for many miles around was scoured; but it was not until the following day that a police superintendent while driving overtook a woman, almost dropping from fatigue who proved to be the missing bride. She had spent the whole of Saturday night wandering about the lanes, and when rescued could give no explanation of her movements.

More amusing was the misadventure which befell a bride recently in a Berkshire town. Owing to a lapse of memory a liveryman neglected to fetch the bride, and the bridegroom and friends were kept in suspense at the church for

HUMOR

SURE TO COME BACK.

"Do you really keep a cat?"
"Yes, and I can tell you the best way to do it."

"How?"

"Try to chase it away."

SO CONSISTENT.

Mrs. Subbubs—I was cleaning our silver on Sunday when Mrs. Straightaces called on her way home from church. Fortunately, though she did not find it out.

Mrs. Naybor—She's very strict about the Sabbath, isn't she?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes. She apologized for calling upon me on that day, but she thought she just ought to tell me that scandalous story about Mrs. Gidday.

TAKING PRIDE DOWN.

A young man started in the livery business a few weeks ago, and the first thing he did was to have a sign painted, representing himself holding a mule by the bridle. He was particularly proud of this sort of business enterprise, and straightway asked of his wife:

"Is not that a good likeness of me?"

"Yes," she replied, "it is a perfect picture of you; but who is the fellow holding the bride?"

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

A little lad had climbed a very steep spout attached to his parents' house to get a nest which had been built by some birds.

He was successful, and was walking away with his companions, when a gentleman, who had watched his dangerous feat, stopped him and said:

"My little fellow, I was sorry to see you risk your life for such a paltry thing. What would have happened if the spout had given away?"

"Oh!" said the lad, "it wouldn't have mattered much; we're going to leave the house to-morrow."

CRUELTY TO A CONGREGATION.

The minister of a Scottish congregation mentioned in Sir Archibald Geikie's "Reminiscences" neglected to bring the manuscript of his sermon to church one Sunday, and to make time to go home, a mile away, and fetch it.

Greatly agitated, he gave out the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, and as soon as the congregation began to sing the first of the one hundred and seventy-six verses the minister rushed away to the manse, from which he had returned to the church breathless and found the clerk waiting, nervous and uneasy.

"How are you getting on?" gasped the minister.

"O sir," said the clerk, "they've got to the end of the eighty-fourth verse, and they're cheepin' like wee mice!"

The situation was saved, but clerical remissness had nearly done for the pious congregation.

IT WENT WRONG.

The other day a counsel, engaged in a case in which property of various descriptions was involved, made a long and rambling speech referring to each kind in turn.

His monotonous delivery had sent nearly everyone to sleep, when he suddenly started them all by abruptly changing his voice as he exclaimed to the judge:

"My lord, I will now address myself to the furniture."

"You have been doing that for some time, I think, Mr. Wells," remarked the judge, sweetly, amid universal tittering.

Now there was another judge who

GATE TO THE NORTHWEST

EDMONTON, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ALBERTA.

For Years This Has Been One of the Great Trading Points of the North Lands.

I write this at Edmonton, the biggest city of central Alberta and the depot for the vast territories which stretch from here to the Arctic Ocean, writes Frank G. Carpenter, from Edmonton, Alberta, to the Chicago Record-Herald. Edmonton is the northernmost point of continuous railroad connection on this continent. It lies 350 miles above the State of Montana, and there is a line of railroads from it to the edge of Central America. As it is now, one can go in a sleeping car from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec clear across Mexico and the United States and this far into Canada.

When the railroads now planned are completed there will be an extension northward to Alaska, and if the road should be built across Behring Strait, we may some day be able to go from Calais, on the English Channel, by way of Paris, Moscow, and the trans-Siberian Road to North America, and on down to the Isthmus of Panama, and thence by the intercontinental line to the Strait of Magellan, or almost to Cape Horn, by rail.

Edmonton has already two railroads. It is reached by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern. By this time next year the Grand Trunk Pacific will have been built through it, and eventually there will be extensions northwardly there will be extensions northwardly to the Klondike and Cape Nome.

There are wagon and water routes from here to the Arctic Ocean. By the lines of travel and freight the distance is almost as great as from New York to San Francisco.

IMPORTANT AS TRADING POST.

The supplies come to Edmonton by rail and are then taken by wagons to Athabasca, bridging the Athabasca River. They are floated down this river to Lake Athabasca, and thence into the Great Slave Lake, and on into the Mackenzie, which carries them past the various trading posts to the Arctic Ocean. Large cargoes of goods pass over that route every year, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of furs are brought back over it to Edmonton, to be shipped from here to New York or London. This trade made Edmonton a town before the railroads came, and with the new lines here and building it promises to be one of the largest cities of the Northwest. The place is growing rapidly. It has now something like 10,000 people and its citizens claim that it will equal Winnipeg some day.

Edmonton lies on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, a stream larger than the Mississippi, and more than a thousand miles in length. The river here flows through a valley about a mile wide, the stream itself being about a thousand feet wide. There are high bluffs on each side of the Saskatchewan and Edmonton is built on one of the bluffs.

The town meets its way with the river and Main street has a long cut about an old Indian trail, as is indicated by a dog's track. The town is like most of those of the West. It has buildings of mud, stones, mud-bricks and freight. The older ones are of one story, but the newer are of brick and stone and many are four stories high. The prices of business property are exceedingly high. A fifty-foot lot on Main street sold last week for \$20,000, and a auction demand for land in the business section is \$400 or \$500 per front foot.

KEY TO NORTH COUNTRY.

Edmonton, as far as its location is concerned, is in the heart of the great farming region, as great as men in the

Canadian parliament. The province has an area of 253,000 square miles. It begins at the Montana boundary and runs north through eleven degrees of latitude. Its western limit is along the line of the Rocky Mountains, and on the east it is bounded by Saskatchewan. The province is about 400 miles wide at the centre and it is 600 miles long.

The southern part of Alberta is devoted to ranching. The country there is dry, but it grows rich grasses for horses and cattle. Many of the stock farms are owned by Americans, who have winter residences at Medicine Hat and Calgary. The central part of the province is given up to mixed farming. It is largely settled along the lines of the railroads, and the whole of this part has been opened to homesteading. The northern part is said to be good, but so far the only settlements are along the Peace River, and these are few and far between. They chiefly consist of Hudson's Bay posts and Indian settlements, at some of which are mission stations, the missionaries raising wheat.

I met at Edmonton G. H. V. Bulyea, the lieutenant governor of this new province, and had a talk with him about his principality and its new citizens. He said:

"Alberta promises to be one of the most populous parts of the new Canada. We have already about 200,000 people, and we can support several millions. We are having a large immigration from the United States, and fully one-third of our citizens are Americans, the remainder being equally divided between the Canadians and the Europeans."

"What are the Americans doing?" I asked.

"They are mostly farmers, engaged in raising wheat and other grain. Not a few are cattlemen, who have come across the boundary, and are now running large herds about

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We have also a colony of Mormons, who have irrigated lands about Lethbridge, where they are doing mixed farming and sugar-beet raising.

"Tell me something about your European immigration, governor. I understand you are getting the off-scourings of the southeastern part of that continent."

"I do not believe that," was the reply. "The most of our immigrants come from the British Isles, and from Germany, Scandinavia and Ireland. We have also Germans. They come from Austria-Hungary and might be called Austrian Poles. These men are thrifty, and, although they are ignorant, they will in time make good citizens. They are not satisfied until their farms are broken and well stocked. The average Canadian pioneer sees first after his physical comforts, he puts up a good house and then tries to pay for it. The Canadian is satisfied with a few legs dangled with mud. He uses this until he has paid for his farm. His whole family adds to the women and children working in the fields, as well as the men. Every dollar is saved, and it is only when the family has gotten ahead that it builds a good home."

"But do the Germans make good citizens?"

"Yes, they want to get as far away from Europe as possible. They test out naturalization papers. They send their children to the Canadian schools, and make them learn English. Many of the Germans buy lands as soon as they get to the land, although they often have to borrow money to pay for the seed for their first crop. They are good citizens."

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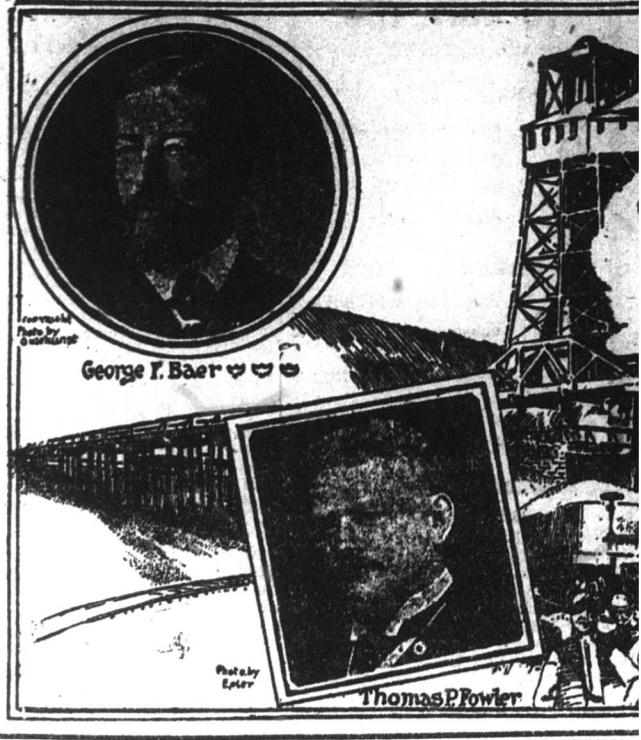
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As the supreme governing body of the Empire it carries out the acts of administration and decides the policy to be pursued by the Government.

There are two reasons why work is being rushed on the Dreadnaught. One is the great saving in cost, but the chief reason is that the ship is to some extent an experiment, and it is desired to give her a good trial before commencing construction of any more of her class. Great Britain, it will be remembered, was the only power having attaches or observers

on Japanese ships during the Russo-Japanese war, while expert British constructors were given every opportunity of learning wherein the ships of Japan proved weak or strong as the case might be. These men are busy from start to finish of the war, and immediately after the battle of the Sea of Japan came home with full data, which was submitted with suggestions to a special committee, on which sat not only the most experienced naval experts, but the director of naval construction, Lord Kelvin and a number of the leading private shipbuilders.

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DREADNAUGHT, PEER OF THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS.

One Discharge of Her Guns Will Throw Twice as Much Metal as Any Foreign Man of War.

The launch of the monster battleship, the Dreadnaught, at Portsmouth, England, recently, the largest and most powerful battleship of the world's navies, marks the first stage in which the British Admiralty claim as the greatest achievement in naval construction. On October 2nd, 1905, work was commenced at Portsmouth on the vessel, the first of what is to be known as the Dreadnaught class. The promise was made that she would be launched within six months. The Admiralty has more than made good their boast, and Britons have another cause for pride in their navy. Another twelve months, all going well, the Dreadnaught will be commissioned and join the Atlantic fleet, thus beating all previous records in battleship building by six months.

LESSONS FROM THE JAPANESE.

There are two reasons why work is being rushed on the Dreadnaught. One is the great saving in cost, but the chief reason is that the ship is to some extent an experiment, and it is desired to give her a good trial before commencing construction of any more of her class. Great Britain, it will be remembered, was the only power having attaches or observers on Japanese ships during the Russo-Japanese war, while expert British constructors were given every opportunity of learning wherein the ships of Japan proved weak or strong as the case might be. These men are busy from start to finish of the war, and immediately after the battle of the Sea of Japan came home with their data, which was submitted with suggestions to a special committee, on which sat not only the most experienced naval experts, but the director of naval construction, Lord Kelvin and a number of the leading private shipbuilders.

TREMENDOUS GUN POWER.

The Dreadnaught is the outcome of their deliberations, an embodiment of the best in the art of naval construction.

KEY TO NORTH COUNTRY.

Edmonton, as far as its location is concerned, is much like St. Louis. It is on a good-sized river surrounded by a farming region—almost as rich as the Mississippi Valley, with a vast country beyond it which will some time be thickly populated. The Peace River district, which extends northward and westward for hundreds of miles, is composed of good farming lands, and it has not yet been opened to settlement. All supplies for that district will pass through Edmonton, and the town will be the key to the future trade of the North. At present, it is at the northwestern end of the wheat belt; and towns are springing up in every direction for hundreds of miles to the east and south of it.

I came here from Calgary over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. There are towns everywhere building between the two points. The houses are wooden and the streets unpaved, although a few of the older places have sidewalks of boards. Every town has a coat of new paint, and its store windows are packed with fresh goods. Great quantities of farm machinery are kept in sheds or out in the open awaiting purchasers. I notice that the cattle are feeding out of doors. The grass is grey. It is cured on the stalk, and the animals are fat, although there is some snow on the ground.

I am surprised at the climate of this part of Canada. It is as mild as that of our central states for the greater part of the winter. The coldest part of Canada is farther eastward. About Winnipeg the thermometer frequently falls to forty below zero, and the coon skin coat is in evidence from November till May. Here the weather is tempered by the warm winds which blow over the Rockies. It is heated by the Japanese current to such an extent that it keeps British Columbia and Washington green the year round and takes the edge off the cold of Edmonton and Calgary. Edmonton is in latitude 54°. It is several hundred miles south of St. Petersburg and in what the Europeans think the heart of the temperate zone.

CLIMATE IS NOT SEVERE.

Indeed, the bulk of progressive Europe lies north of the forty-ninth parallel, which forms our northern boundary. All the British Isles, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, a large part of France, two-thirds of Germany, and about three-fourths of European Russia are north of that parallel. St. Petersburg, for instance, is hundreds of miles north of Winnipeg, which is in the latitude of Paris. Berlin is also far higher up on the globe. Western Europe is kept warm by the gulf stream. Similar influences warm Edmonton, but they come from the Japanese current, and are moderated considerably by the wide stretch of mountains which they must cross before they reach here.

The whole state of Alberta is comparatively temperate. The climate of Calgary is much like that of Denver, and all along the foothills of the Rockies the weather is mild. The state is adapted to mixed farming. It produces enormous crops of oats, barley and timothy, and both winter and spring wheat. Within forty miles from here they are growing oats as tall as a man, with timothy quite as high. To-day I stood between sheaves of oats and timothy with a little bundle of winter wheat leaning against my chest. The wheat almost tickled my chin, and the oats and timothy were as high as my head. The people claim that the oats produced here will run from seventy-five to a hundred bushels per acre, about forty pounds to the bushel. Winter wheat is said to produce forty bushels per acre, and the yield of barley is large. The farmers are now raising barley for hogs. They claim that barley-fed hogs are better than corn-fed hogs, and say that they will soon be supplying Canada with pork. These western Canadians do not understand pork packing, and most of the Edmonton stores are now supplied by our beef trust.

ALBERTA A BIG PROVINCE.

Alberta is a brand new state. It was a part of the Northwest Territory until last September, but it now has a government of its own and has members in the

and they cannot be mixed to naming cows. We grow oats and flax here about Edmonton. They are raising wheat along the Peace River, and there is reason to believe that it can be raised beyond our state. I met a man the other day who had just come from the southern shores of the Great Slave Lake. This is as far above the United States, I should say, as St. Paul is above New Orleans. He tells me that the soil is good there and that spring wheat can be matured. You see the land drops from here down to the Arctic Ocean. The lower the altitude the warmer the climate, provided it is not too far north. I have no doubt one might raise wheat for hundreds of miles north of Edmonton."

"What do you think of Edmonton, governor?"

"It will be the largest city of the Northwest. It will be the key to this whole region and the supply point for the Mackenzie River. When the Hudson's Bay route to Europe is completed a great part of the goods from Asia will pass through here and we will have a short haul for our products to that point. I doubt not we shall some day have railroads from here to Hudson's Bay."

"What do you think of the future of the country—politically?" I asked.

"It is great," was the reply. "We have in northwestern Canada as much arable land as in the whole United States. The country will undoubtedly support millions and it is bound to be the most important part of the Dominion."

COSSACK CAVALRY.

Feats of Horsemanship for Which They are Famous.

The horsemanship of the Cossacks has been famous for more than two centuries. The author of "A Journey Through Caucasus and Persia," published thirty years ago writes of their feats of skill and daring as he witnessed them.

After being paraded, the men, about sixty in number, mounted on strong, ugly little horses, were ordered to perform a sham skirmish. Forming themselves into two camps, each combatant attacked his opponent on his own hook and after his own fashion.

Here was a fellow standing bolt upright in his saddle and discharging his musket at another, who, hanging pendulum by his legs, returned fire underneath his horse's belly; there were two Cossacks clinging like cats to the flanks and ribs of their chargers, and thus completely sheltering their own bodies, they watched a favorable moment for pouncing each other, although to me they almost appeared like a couple of rideless horses. Others flattened themselves at full length on their beasts' backs and maneuvered for the chance of some unguarded movement on the part of their foes. All this at full gallop, accompanied by a good deal of screaming and yelling.

Other feats were then performed, galloping with the head downward in the saddle and the body and legs erect in the air seemed a favorite one; still more so, picking up a stone, or even a coin at the same pace, the performer holding on the while to his saddle by his feet.

Two hours of this sort of work seemed to be enough for horse and man, so closing up into a column four deep, the Cossacks marched home, singing in remarkably good time a native chorus with an accompaniment of two kettle-drums.

ALWAYS RAINING THERE.

There is a group of islands to the south of New Zealand called the Sisters, or Seven Sisters, which are reputed to be subjected to a practically constant rainfall. The same may be said of the islands and mainland of Tierra del Fuego saving for the difference that the rain often takes the form of sleet and snow. On a line running round the world from four to eight or nine degrees there are patches over which rain seldom ceases to fall. This is called the "zone of constant precipitation," but at the same time there are several localities along it with very little rainfall.

A good woman is too good for any man—but fortunately she doesn't know it.

Councillor, he becomes so on his appointment to the Cabinet.

As the supreme governing body of the whole Empire, it carries out the acts of administration, and decides the policy to be adopted by the Government. Through the Secretary of Foreign Affairs it confirms all foreign treaties, while it considers all modifications of existing legislation as well as settles all details of bills about to be put before the Lower House.

When a Prime Minister resigns his office he invariably suggests a successor to the Sovereign. This gentleman may be summoned to the Royal presence and asked to form a government. No sooner does the party leader accept than he commences to form his Cabinet.

HOW IT IS CHOSEN.

The general rule is to issue invitations to his political friends to call upon him, when the important position is offered to them; or the new Premier may make the momentous offer through the post.

The selection of members for the Cabinet is indeed a most difficult matter. It is so easy to create a jealousy and ill-feeling among the new Premier's own party.

Of the twelve to twenty members who compose it, five to nine may be members of the House of Lords. In Mr. Balfour's Government now dissolved, of the seventeen members eight were peers.

Lord Salisbury, in his 1895 and 1900 administrations, had ten members of the House of Lords in his Cabinet, while Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet contained but six.

It may be taken for granted, however, that the positions of the Lord Privy Seal, the Foreign Minister, and the Lord President of the Council will be filled by noblemen. Twelve, then, is the minimum number composing a Cabinet, while the inclusion of further members is entirely in the hands of the Premier.

VETO OF THE SOVEREIGN.

As a matter of fact, the appointment of a Cabinet Minister is considered to be the personal gift of the Crown.

The Sovereign can, as Queen Victoria and George the Third did on several occasions, strike out the name of any member objectionable to him, while he may suggest the names of persons who do not figure on the list of selections.

Even after a Cabinet is actually formed, the Sovereign still has the power to remove any offending Minister. William the Fourth used this royal prerogative more than once.

Nowadays the Cabinet sits at irregular intervals, but in good Queen Anne's time it was usual to hold meetings weekly, when the Sovereign was always present and presided over its deliberations.

This right of the monarch to be present at Cabinet meetings has not been revived since her reign, principally because of the fact that George the First knew no English, and was scarcely able to converse with his Ministers.

CANNED ICELAND MOSS.

New Delicacy May Soon Appear on the Market.

The fact that Iceland moss has nutritive as well as curative qualities is pretty generally known, but now a Norwegian inventor has arisen who has patented a process to convert the humble lichen into a succulent and nourishing dish for the dinner table. After being thoroughly rinsed the moss is soaked in a boiling hot chemical solution, by means of which the bitter element is extracted from the plants. Then they undergo a second rinsing, after which the moss is ready to be packed in tins for the trade. The inventor intends to place large quantities of his delicacy on the German market, and "tinned lichen" may yet become the fashionable vegetable on the tables of the rich.

ALWAYS RAINING THERE.

Magistrate—"How comes it that you dared to break into this gentleman's house in the dead of night?" Prisoner—"Why, your worship, the other time you reproached me for stealing in broad daylight. Ain't I to be allowed to work at all?"

construction. Lord Kelvin and a number of the leading private shipbuilders.

TREMENDOUS GUN POWER.

The Dreadnought is the outcome of their deliberations, an embodiment of the lessons of the late war in the forecast, a ship apparently invincible, capable at one discharge of her guns of throwing with unparalleled force twice as much metal as any foreign man-of-war now afloat, while her armor will render her immune from attacks by any enemy's guns, and, some claim, even against torpedoes, fired at the usual battle range. The details of the Dreadnought's construction, remain a secret, so well has the Admiralty guarded the plans. Efforts of naval attaches to gather information for their governments have been fruitless. No information is forthcoming the answer to all inquiries being the candid one that Great Britain intends to maintain secrecy as to what her experts learned as a result of Japan's experiences for one year and, by rushing to completion, the Dreadnought, will gain a year, if not more, in naval construction over all other powers, except her ally.

EVERY DETAIL A PROFOUND SECRET.

Usually when ships are building a board is placed at the head of the ship, giving her name, displacement, principal dimensions, horse power and speed. In the case of the Dreadnought, not an item of the design is revealed, the board containing the simplest sentence, "His Majesty's ship Dreadnought, commenced October 2nd, 1905." When ready for sea, the ship will displace 18,500 tons, but this is the least remarkable thing about her, for besides the ideas introduced as a result of the far eastern war, Britain is placing on her new fighting machine the heaviest armament ever carried by a ship. In the past British vessels have carried four 12-inch guns, throwing 550-pound shells; the Dreadnought will carry ten of these weapons of a new type, with a muzzle energy of 49,568, as compared with the 32,622 of the guns carried in as recent battleships as the Majestic class, an increase in power of 50 per cent.

A RANGE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

In a great sea fight the Dreadnought will be able to discharge every minute ten projectiles weighing altogether about 5,500 pounds with sufficient velocity to send them twenty-five miles, or to penetrate about sixteen inches of the hardest armor at a range of about two miles. Unlike all British and foreign battleships built in the past thirty years, the new addition to the fleet will carry no weapon smaller than the great twelve-inch piece, except eighteen three-inch quick firers for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. She will mount neither 9.2 inch, 7.5 inch, nor 6-inch guns, and she will be the biggest warship afloat, and she will have only the biggest and most powerful guns. The secrets which will be incorporated in the huge hull are still hidden, but it is known that they tend to economy as well as efficiency.

UNIQUE IN EVERY POINT.

The Dreadnought will cost ten per cent per ton less than recent battleships British built, although she will represent the last word in all details of her construction. In another respect the Dreadnought will be unique; she will be the first battleship in the world to be driven by turbines. These engines will supply the power for four propellers, two more than any previously built British battleship, which should make her the fastest ship of her class afloat. Another advantage of the turbines, as shown by the performances of the Germania, is that the gunners will have a steadier deck from which to handle the guns. The guns, armor, machinery, boilers, etc., are ready to be placed in the Dreadnought, so there should be no difficulty in having her ready for sea in twelve months, when she will join the Atlantic fleet, based on Gibraltar, thus being placed midway between the channel and the Mediterranean fleets. As trouble threatens on the one side or the other, the ships of the Atlantic fleet are moved, making them of the greatest use in the time of war, no matter who the enemy might be.

THE QUESTION OF ANOTHER COAL STRIKE.



John Mitchell

S. G.

DESTRUCTION CONCENTRATED.

Writing on this fleet as it will be when the Dreadnought joins, a naval expert said: "Nothing as devastating as this concentrated destruction has ever been conceived in the brain of man. It is impossible to picture the result of one minute's well-directed fire at an enemy's ships, and when one minute is followed by others, the effect would be too terrible for words, presuming the gunners got the range and fire as at target practice. To this length has the contest for sea power gone, and this is not the end, for the time is not far distant when the British ensign will fly over fleets and squadrons of Dreadnoughts, vessels costing a million and a half sterling a more, each with ten or twelve 12-inch guns, which will engage an antagonist when three or four miles distant, and will pour in a succession of shells, each weighing 850 pounds, carrying wholesale destruction in their wake."

NO ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

How New Testament Writings Have Come to Us.

No part of the original manuscripts of any of the New Testament writings is known to exist. The most sanguine student will scarcely venture to hope that at some time we may discover the original autograph of an apostle or an evangelist. It is true there are still preserved some few manuscripts older than the Christian era, while during the last few years fragments of manuscripts older than, or contemporary with, the dates of the Epistles have been discovered in the dry soil of Egypt, but we dare not hope that the papyrus rolls used by the apostolic writers have been preserved in other countries where the calamitous conditions of Egypt do not exist. It is evident that the writers of the New Testament did not intend to provide anything like a body of Christian Scriptures. They wrote as the occasion seemed to demand. There was no thought of bringing the various apostolic writings together. They were detached works, compiled to meet particular circumstances or to deal with certain definite errors. Some of them at first were scarcely known beyond the particular Christian communities to whom they had been addressed, and which did not attain general recognition until long after they were originally written. The late date at which the

SOUP SERVED IN SCHOOL

AN OASIS AMID DEPRESSING SURROUNDINGS.

Popular Feature of Life at the Elizabeth Street School, Toronto.

The lady teachers of Elizabeth street school, Toronto, are wont to conceal their light under a bushel, but nevertheless the light is there. Anyone can see it who goes up at noon and looks at the banquet hall. It is one of the cheeriest sights of these cold winter days, cheerier, perhaps, because its background is "The Ward," where are to be found congestion and want, and the things that go with them. It is said to be not unusual for whole family to live in one room in this district, and pay eight or ten dollars a month for the privilege of doing it. They eat, sleep and cook in the one room, only the cooking and eating are said to be minor matters.

In "The Ward" you meet with fierce-looking foreigners, arrayed in strange, cut-and-dried clothes, expatriates, driven by various influences and persecutions from the countries of Europe.

SOUP AND BREAD.

The banquet hall of the Elizabeth street public school is an oasis amid surroundings that are depressing. Go in there at noon any day and you see what might at first seem to be a class absorbed in the study of physics. On closer inspection the steam is seen to arise from numerous well-filled but rapidly emptying bowls of soup. You are looking for the time being at 30 or 40 students of phytology, practically illustrating the excellence of vegetables when cooked. Bread is there too, bread in large, generous slices. Usually the bread is treated with the vegetable solution aforesaid before consumption.

NOT A NEW THING.

It is fifteen years since the lunch counter was first established in the school. In the beginning, it is said, the students that joined attending the school were handicapped by the possession of painfully empty stomachs, led to the inauguration of the kitchen and



Your Money Refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

\$5,000 reward will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lover Brothers Limited, Toronto.

BAD TEETH AND INFLUENZA.

Decayed Grinders are Responsible for Much Illness.

Influenza has been so rampant in this country, especially in London, during the last few years, that medical men have been making great efforts to discover its causes and to find means of preventing its spread.

It is not generally accepted that the disease is due to a special microbe the "bacillus influenzae," which enters by the mouth and forms poisonous products which, circulating in the system, give rise to the too familiar symptoms. Investigators were still puzzled to explain why the microbe attacked some people and not others exposed to the same risks of infection.

A theory, and to the lay mind a rather startling one, has been propounded by a well-known dentist, that bad teeth and defective hygiene of the mouth are the most important causes in determining infection. He contends that in a healthy mouth the invading microbes do not find such a good feeding ground as in a mouth where the teeth are decayed and covered with tartar and the gums in an unhealthy condition.

A well-known London physician

strongly in favor of the proposition. He said: "The idea has been gaining ground in the medical profession that defective hygiene of the mouth, or, as it is technically called, 'oral sepsis,' is largely responsible for a great many diseases of the intestinal tract, especially dyspepsia and gastritis, and much greater attention is paid to the care of the teeth and mouth than was formerly the case. Personally, before treating any case of indigestion, I advise a visit to the dentist."

"As to influenza, I should think it extremely probable that bad teeth predispose to it, especially to those varieties of influenza in which intestinal and gastric symptoms predominate."

They were walking out together on a cloudless night under the light of the big round moon, which seemed unusually bright and beautiful. Suddenly he stopped, clasped his hands and cried rapturously:—"Oh, Mary—Look at the moon to-night. Isn't it beautiful—magificent?" "Yes, ain't it, William?" she replied with equal enthusiasm. "It looks just like a big fried egg, don't it, dear?"

THE DOMINION BANK

PROCEEDINGS OF—

The Thirty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday January 31st, 1906.

Among those present were noticed:

Dr. Andrew Smith, Messrs. J. G. Ramsey, Barlow Cumberland, W. R. Brock, R. T. Gooderham, H. C. Hammond, Cawthra Mulock, E. B. Ostler, M.P., J. J. Foy, K.C., David Smith, R. J. Christie, J. M. Bond, A. W. Austin, F. J. Harris, Ira Standish, E. C. Burton, A. R. Boswell, Jno. T. Small, J. Bruce Macdonald, W. Mulock, Jr., Sidney Small, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, F. J. Stewart, Wm. Ross, W. G. Cassels, Geo. D. Scott, N. F. Davidson, W. H. Cawthra, J. A. Proctor, David Kidd, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Kavanagh, S. Samuel, W. C. Harvey, W. Dixon C. Holland, F. J. Phillips, Wm. Davies, H. W. A. Foster, W. C. Crowther, E. W. Langley, H. S. Harwood, R. M. Gray, Richard

THE QUESTION OF ANOTHER COAL STRIKE



W.H. Truedale

Y.A. G.

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contain definite errors. Some of them at first were scarcely known beyond the particular Christian communities to which they had been addressed, and which did not obtain general recognition until long after they were originally written. The late date at which the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistle of St. James and the second Epistle of St. Peter were received into the canon of the New Testament may be explained as due to this cause.

WITHIN HIS RIGHTS.

The Naggsbys were entertaining, and to be entertained by the Naggsbys is a liberal education in the art of bickering and making things generally uncomfortable for everyone present.

One of the guests was engaged in a gentle and alluring amusement of criticising an absent friend.

"Well," he said, "he's the meanest, stingiest man I ever knew; in fact I don't think there's another man in the world who is half so mean—"

"Oh, I don't know," interrupted Naggsby; "that's a pretty tall order, you know. I think I know a stingier man. There's my father-in-law, for instance."

This acted like a red flag on Mrs. Naggsby.

"Look here," she snapped, "you're always backbiting your father-in-law! I simply won't stand it!"

"Oh, pooh, pooh!" rejoined Naggsby. "He's my father-in-law, not yours. Just you wait until I say something about yours before you begin to talk!"

That was at eight o'clock, and at eleven-thirty they were still at it, and going stronger than ever.

A FAILURE.

Mrs. Wiggins—"I don't believe whippings do children any good."

Mrs. Wiggins—"Why not?"

Mrs. Wiggins—"Because I whipped Harry at the photographer's three times because he wouldn't look pleasant, and he still looked as cross and disagreeable as ever."

GENEROUS CRITICISM.

He—"Your new hat is charming, but I fancy it doesn't do well with the dress."

She (enraged)—"Oh, you dear old hubby, so you really mean to buy me a dress as well?"

HIS OCCASIONAL EFFORT.

Giles—There goes the laziest chap I ever encountered, yet he occasionally works with a will.

Miles—How's that?
Giles—He's a lawyer.

HER METHOD.

Knicker—"How does your wife always manage to dress in next season's style?"

Bocker—"By using next season's money."

PHILOSOPHICAL.

"Even misfortune has its advantages," remarked the home-grown philosopher. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the skeptical person.

"But it has," protested the philosophy dispenser. "I know a man who lost both his legs in a railway accident and he is no longer troubled with corns or bunions."

They met on a bridge. Each held out his hand, and they shook, and instantly realized that they were utter strangers. Had not one of them been a genuine Hibernian the situation might have been embarrassing. "Begorra, that's quare," says Pat. "When we wor so far off that we could see acht other I thought it was you an' you thought it was me, and now we're here together it's nyather of us."

"Women are certainly changeable creatures," said the weary-looking man. "What's the explanation?" asked the friend of the family. "During our honeymoon," answered the weary party, "my wife declared she could not live a day without me." "Well?" queried the family friend. "Only last week," continued the other, "she tried to get me to insure my life for \$50,000 in her favor."

It is fifteen years since the lunch counter was first established in the school. In the beginning, it is said, the discovery that pupils attending the school were handicapped by the possession of painfully empty stomachs, led to the inauguration of the kitchen and lunch. That was long ago. The kitchen now supports itself, and every guest at the board is there on a business basis. Boy or girl, he or she earns and owns the big slice of white bread and the bowl of steaming soup. There is a well-defined system. Usually the boys and girls who take in the lunch are boys and girls whose parents are not at home to provide lunches for them. In many cases the father and mother are both away at work. The boy or the girl entitled to lunch by reason of good marks at school, doesn't have to go home. That's all. Of course, it isn't to be supposed that the absence of good marks is ever allowed to actually maintain a lean companionship with the absence of bread and soup when there is downright need for the bread and the soup.

The school lunch room a long time ago was intended as a class room. It wasn't a good class room, however, if it wasn't light enough, but its suitability as a banquet hall is far beyond question. There are comfortable seats, and there's a monster kitchen stove, not to mention another wood heater for zero days. The soup keeps warm on the big stove and exhales most agreeable odors. This soup is not made on the premises. It is imported. It comes from the House of Industry, a block farther down the street, and those who have sojourned at the House of Industry can testify to the excellence of its soup. The graniteware bowls and the spoons are provided by the School Board. The bread—but that is another story.

CLOTHING ALSO.

The bread is provided in parts at least from the profits of an extensive clothing business carried on in the school. There is a stock of hats, coats, boots, rubbers, etc., always on hand. The scholars are from time to time fitted out from his stock on the same basis as that upon which they get their meals. They earn the clothes. Their fathers and mothers also are privileged to draw upon the stock, always however on the strictly business basis. The grown-ups pay for what they get. The charges, though, are not exorbitant, ten or fifteen cents purchasing a suit of clothes. They are good clothes, too, not brand new, but certainly not worn out. They are sent in by friends of the school.

DECENTLY AND IN ORDER.

In the early history of the banquet hall there were incidents of disorder in the matter of eating. Victuals were occasionally distributed over the tables and floor by careless consumers. Those times have passed. Good table manners are a feature of the lunch. There is expedition and despatch carried once in a while to the extreme, but there is little or no waste. Cleanliness is a fetish of the school. There is, in fact, a bathroom near the banquet hall provided with a good steel clad bath and lots of hot and cold water. The bath is in great demand by the girls and boys of the school. It is as popular an institution as the kitchen, or as the rink in the school yard.—Telegram.

Whorlie—"Your wife used to be rather pensive before your marriage. Is she still so?" Berry—"Oh, no—now she's expensive."

Mr. Stingiman's antiquated steed is to put it mildly, rather thin. As if to make up for the lack of flesh on the body, however, the animal has a head many sizes too large for it. Of course, people talk about that horse, and Mr. Stingiman doesn't like it. The other week, for instance, Stingiman had gone to the expense of a new collar for the brute. Ten minutes after delivery he was back at the saddler's with the collar. "You blundering idiot!" he blurted out. "You've made it too small! I can't get it over his head!" "Over his head?" ejaculated the saddler. "Man, it wasn't made to go over his head. Back him into it!" And Stingiman was quite rude.

Foy, K.C., David Smith, R. J. Christie, J. M. Bond, A. W. Austin, F. J. Harris, Ira Standish, E. C. Burton, A. R. Boswell, Jno. T. Small, J. Bruce Macdonald, W. Mulock, Jr., Sidney Snail, H. Gordon Mackenzie, J. Gordon Jones, F. J. Stewart, Wm. Ross, W. G. Cassels, Geo. D. Scott, N. F. Davidson, W. H. Cawthra, J. A. Proctor, David Kidd, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Kavanagh, S. Samuel, W. C. Harvey, W. Dixon C. Holland, F. J. Phillips, Wm. Davies, H. W. A. Foster, W. C. Growther, E. W. Langley, H. S. Harwood, R. M. Gray, Richard Brown, Henry Johnson, Wm. Spry, W. Glenney, Frank H. Hill, Jno. J. Dixon, G. N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor, F. G. Hodges, W. C. Lee, F. E. Macdonald, Jno. Stewart, Thomas Walmsley, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th December, 1905:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1904	\$134,572.64
Profit for the year ending 30th December, 1905, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	490,495.30
	862,067.84

Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st April, 1905 .. \$75,000.00

Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 3rd July, 1905 .. 75,000.00

Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd Oct., 1905 .. 75,000.00

Dividend 2½ per cent., payable 2nd Jan., 1906 .. \$300,000.00

Written off Bank Premises .. 75,629.87 375,629.87

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward .. \$249,437.97

With deep regret your Directors have to record the death, which occurred in October last, of Mr. William Ince, who had been a member of the Board since 1884. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. Christie.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the past year in Hespeler, Ontario; in Winnipeg, at No. 643 Portage Avenue and at the corner of Notre Dame and Nena streets; and in Toronto at the corner of Dovercourt Road and Bloor street and at the Union Stock Yards.

Premises have been secured in Windsor, Ontario, and a branch will shortly be opened there.

All branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

Toronto, 31st January, 1906.

The Report was adopted, and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for their efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, R. J. Christie, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C. M.L.A., W. D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation ..	\$ 2,651,956.66
Deposits not bearing interest ..	8,439,832.67
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date) ..	29,632,275.74
	34,033,105.4

Balance due to London Agents .. 694,169.84

Total liabilities to the public ..	37,429,234.25
Capital stock paid up ..	3,000,000.00

Reserve Fund .. \$ 3,500,000.00

Balance of profits carried forward .. 349,357.97

Dividend No. 93, payable 2nd January .. 75,000.00

Former dividends unclaimed .. 167.50

Reserved for exchange, etc. .. 52,137.90

Rebate on bills discounted .. 107,762.34

3,974,505.71

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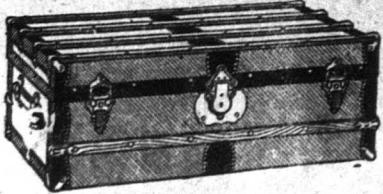
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THE BAGGAGE SMASHER

marks a cheap Trunk every time, and seems to enjoy the privilege of making it look like a bundle of kindling wood. Come, and we'll sell you something that will stand the wear and tear of travel. We have a great assortment of

TRUNKS, BAGS and SUIT CASES.

SUIT CASES, made of imitation leather, good strong steel frames, with brass locks and bolts. Prices \$1.25 to \$3.00.

SUIT CASES, in solid leather, with linen or leather lining, in colors brown, russet and olive. Prices \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, and up to \$10.00.

CLUB BAGS, in real grain cowhide, strongly made, with linen or leather linings. Prices \$1.00 to \$7.50.

TRUNKS

OVER ONE HUNDRED TO CHOOSE FROM,

in all styles, shapes and sizes, and at prices that cannot be beaten. Prices, \$1.75 to \$10.00.

TELESCOPES,

all sizes Prices 35c to \$1.15.



THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Breads and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

The Best 25c. TEA, EITHER GREEN OR BLACK, IN TOWN.

Try my 40c. Black
Tea at 35c., or 3 lbs.
for \$1.00.

FRANK H. PERRY.

The Secret Revealed.

Out of the large number of answers to our rebus received, two were correct, the first being Mr. James Walters, Napanee, the winner of the prize. The correct reading will be found running down the column on this page. Watch next week's issue for our new offer. — The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

Impaired

"Yecho" the beautiful dog brought to Napanee, a few years ago by the late J. A. Shibley, passed peacefully away last Sunday evening.

It is understood that the contract for installing the new Electric Light Machinery in Picton has been secured by the Westinghouse Company.

Vision

The fourth elocutionary contest will be held in the town hall on Tuesday evening, March 13th.

E. LOYST sells flour, feed, bran, shorts, groceries, just a little cheaper than others. E. LOYST.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the school room of the Western Methodist church Tuesday, February 27th, at 3 o'clock.

L. ANDERSON, Sec.

MEN'S HATS

—AT— HALF PRICE.

3 dozen Men's Soft Hats, in black and colors, on sale this week at less than one-half the regular prices. \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Hats at **95 cts.**

BOYS' SHIRT SALE

7 or 8 dozens Boys' Soft and Stiff Bosom Print Shirts at **25 and 35 cts.**—sizes 12 to 14. The regular prices were 50c, 75c. and 85c. This is a good chance for mothers to rig the boys out for Spring.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

We always do as we advertise.

J. L. BOYES,

The Reliable Clothier.

Coal Oil.

Canadian and genuine American.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Salvation Army Emigration.

Blank application forms for farmers who wish to apply to The Salvation Army for farm help may be had at this office.

Lecture.

A lecture will be given in the Western Methodist Church by the celebrated Colored Orator, Rev. H. Hector on Wednesday evening, March 14th.

By Order.

1st March, all taxes unpaid will be placed in the Division Court for Collection.

T. F. RUTTAN,
Collector Taxes for Napanee.

Auction Sale.

Largest sale on record of Farm, Farm Stock, Implements and Household Furniture, on premises of late Robert M. Brisco, of Ernesttown, on Friday, March 2nd.

Ladies Look Younger.

Which is the desire of one and all. Take the trouble of visiting Prof. Dorenwend's private show rooms at Paisley House, Napanee, on Tuesday, February 27th, and see the many beautiful inventions in Styles of Human Hair Coverings, Wigs, Bangs, Switches etc., and inspect his new patent structure.

Ten Years for Newport.

Thos. Newport, the English farm labourer, who attempted to murder the Assyrian pedlar, Joseph Saad, near Enterprise, some weeks ago, appeared before Judge Madden on Tuesday and was sentenced to ten years in Kingston penitentiary and to receive fifty lashes.

Ferry

An agreement has been entered into between Ernest Loyst, of North Fredericksburgh, and the citizens of the town of Napanee, for the running of a ferry boat across Hay Bay. The money for the purchase of the ferry boat is being raised among the citizens by subscription.

CLOSING

Miss Barrett will close her dressmaking rooms February 1st until March 5th when she will reopen with an entirely new stock of spring trimmings, also a

Women Wise in Dyes.

need but a brief introduction to **DY-O-LA**—the dye that colours all materials—no matter how mixed. Colours are permanent, rich and lovely. Positively won't rub off or fade.

Mrs. E. Creemer, Burlington, N.S., writes:—

"**DY-O-LA** does not wash out like other dyes."

There're no acids or poison in **DY-O-LA** to harm the good. Use with common salt.

Card of home-dyed colours sent on receipt of 2c. stamp. Address, the Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Can.

Ask your druggist for a package enough to dye one-and-one-half to three pounds, 10c.

PERSONALS

Mrs. W. A. Baker left Saturday morning for one month's visit with friends in Toronto.

Mr. J. D. Redmond, Holleford, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

David Dafoe, Esq., Sharpe's Corners, was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Miss Parkes, Trenton, spent last week the guest of Miss Edna French.

Miss Deroche spent last week the guest of her sister, Rev. Mrs. Costigan, Deseronto.

Mrs. W. R. Aylsworth, Belleville, is the guest of her son, Mr. Herkimer Aylsworth, Deseronto Road.

H. Warner of Napanee was in Toronto Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, Napanee, is still progressing favorably, but her speech is not much improved.

Mrs. Mark Graham will be at home to her friends on Wednesday and Thursday Feb 28th and March 1st from three to five. South Napanee.

Mrs. Jos. Lowry and Master Airst Lowry leave to-day for their home in Melita, Man.

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, Yaaker, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McMurrin, Thomas street, on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Graham, Bath, spent a few days this week the guest of Councillor Graham.

Mrs. Thos. Johnston entertained her lady friends on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Jas. Harcus and family, Gosport left on Wednesday to reside in Prince Edward County.

Hiram Keech, Esq., Kingston was in town on Thursday.

Mr. W. N. Dunham left last week for Los Angeles, Cal., afterwards returning to the Yukon.

A. V. Price, Esq., Newburgh, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Miss Mable Ham, Bath, is visiting friends in Cleveland and Kalamazoo.

Tuesday callers, Messrs. Henry Martin Selby, E. Switzer, Switzerville, Jas. Harens, Gosport.

W. S. Herrington, Esq., K.C., was in Deseronto on Wednesday.

Mr. C. M. Warner left for Providence R.I. on Wednesday morning.

Miss Leah Wright entertained on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Holden, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. F. D. Miller.

The three Napanee ladies visiting Mrs. G. L. Ham in Mexico City are expected home next Wednesday.

Saturday callers, Messrs. Carleton Woods, Roblin, Mrs. N. Solmes, Deseronto, B. E. Aylsworth, Bath, Rev. Dowdell, Selby, Geo. Shorey, North Fredericksburgh.

Miss Jettah Gould is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Bert Thompson, Deseronto Road.

Mr. Fred Girdwood left on Wednesday for Ottawa where he has secured

Scientifically



Eyes should be examined every two years.

The eyes change. Glasses exactly right last year may be injurious now. Whether you wear glasses or not your eyes should be examined at least once every two years. We are

The eyes change. Glasses exactly right last year may be injurious now. Whether you wear glasses or not your eyes should be examined at least once every two years. We are eye experts. We can afford you perfect sight.

H. E. Smith.

NOTICE.

PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrate Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also in hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

1-tf Office, West Side Market Square

SPECIAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

For a week, or until after stock-taking, we have decided on a

Sweeping Reduction

on all our lines, excepting School Books.

Our stock is very complete, consisting of Fine China, Pictures, Bric-a-brac, Jardinières, Glassware, Wall Papers, Curtain Poles, Shades, etc.

Extra special sale on Purses and Hand Bags.

See West Window Display.

CALL AND SECURE BARGAINS.

A. E. PAUL.

Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded his protest against the custom of telling a person who does not actually ask to know that he cannot recover. As that loving observer of mankind asserted, so must every one who knows whereof he speaks assert that people almost always come to understand that recovery is impossible. It is rarely needful to tell any one that this is the case. When nature gives the warning death appears to be as little feared as sleep.

An Evil Communication.

Teacher—Evil communications corrupt good manners. Now, Johnny, can you understand what that means? Johnny—Yes'm. For instance, pa got a communication from ma's dressmaker this morning, and it made him use bad language.

Misfortunes are moral bitters which frequently restore the healthy tone to the mind after it has been cloyed and stricken by prosperity.

W. C. T. U. will be held in the school room of the Western Methodist church Tuesday, February 27th, at 3 o'clock.

L. ANDERSON, Sec.

Scientifically

"The Parting of the Ways" in the Opera House on Monday evening drew a good house, and Mr. Neil Twomey and his company put on a very good show.

The Napance Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold meetings in their rooms in Cartwright Block over Huffmann's Drug Store, every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month. Next Wednesday business—fixing date for holding next show—continuance of discussion on White Wyandotte. All interested are requested to attend.

Corrected

Watch for the announcement of the best concert of the season, next week, in the Western church on March 9th.

Thos. Meagher, who for a number of years conducted a stone quarry and lime kiln on Roblin Hill, choked to death at Kingston, on Sunday, while eating. Deceased had been in poor health for a number of years, and had trouble with his eyes. A widow and family of four boys and one girl survive.

at the

The last issue of "The Canada Gazette—Published By Authority" contains the following:

His Excellency The Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Ottawa, 3rd February, 1906.

George Edward Deroche, of Deseronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, barrister-at-law: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, in the said Province, in the room and stead of His Honor Judge Lazier, deceased.

His Honour George Edward Deroche Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario: to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

Medical Hall

Auction Sale.

Farm stock, implements and house furniture on the farm of the late Robt. M. Briscoe, situated lots 1 and 2, concession 3, Ernesttown, Friday, March 2nd. 1 work horses, 2 brood mares in total, 1 mare coming 5, 1 gelding coming 4, 1 mare coming 3, 1 gelding coming 2, 2 suckling colts, 12 well bred young milch cows, 1 Yorkshire brood sow, 30 chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 1 six foot binder with truck, 1 seven foot mower, 1 thirteen foot steel rake, 1 sixteen disc 20 inch harrow, 1 16-foot steel drag, 1 14-foot steel drag, 1 12-foot steel drag, 3 chisel tooth cultivators, 3 sets heavy double harness, 1 set light harness, 2 sets single harness, 1 set of rake harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 14-foot wagon rack, new, 1 16-foot wagon rack, 2 buggies, 2 carts, 1 pair toboggan sleighs, new, 1 wood rack, 2 spring wagons, 2 cutters, 1 horse cart, 1 pair bobsleighs, 1 straight sleigh, 1 pig rack, 2 pig boxes, 2 hay forks, carts, ropes and pulleys, 1 corn marker, 1 pea harvester, 1 spring hook seeder, 9 foot wide, 2 gang plows, 1 sulky plow, 5 walking plows, Dominion, 16 bushels good clean buckwheat, 2 stone boats, a large number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Lunch served from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Terms: \$10 and in cash; over that amount 7 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, 9 percent per annum for cash on credit accounts.

Sale starts at 1 o'clock.

M. and F. A. BRISCOE,
Executors.

Wesley Huff, Auctioneer.

Do not bring passengers to the station by subscription.

CLOSING

Miss Barrett will close her dressmaking rooms February 1st until March 5th when she will reopen with an entirely new stock of spring trimmings, also a full range of samples of dress goods and suiting. Thanking her many customers for their kind patronage in the past and soliciting their further commands for the coming season.

Jake Detlor, who has been a well-known character around the Napance hotels for a number of years, died in goal on Wednesday, an inquest was held on Wednesday and a verdict brought in that deceased died from natural causes.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to give away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some dealing at R. J. Wales GREY LION GROCERY.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light

21-t.f.



The way to catch 'em

at least to "clinch things."

No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say "No" when given them.

Think it over, and then come in and select from our superb stock of engagement and wedding rings, set with all varieties of stones, at all prices.

QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED.
Marriage Licenses as well. Strictly private.

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLRY STORE

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE

18 Men's Suits

AND—

6 Men's Fur Coats.

18 Men's Suits, sizes 36, 37, 38, 39.

\$6.50 Suits for \$4.00

10.00 " 6.00

12.00 " 7.50

14.00 " 7.00

Also Special Prices on the balance of our Men's Fur Coats.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.,

NAPANEE.

Dowdell, Selby, Geo. Shorey, North Fredericksburgh.

Miss Jettah Gould is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Bert Thompson, Deseronto Road.

Mr. Fred Girdwood left on Wednesday for Ottawa where he has secured a situation.

Mr. Fenwick Connolly, Yarker, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Miss Emma Miller, Perth, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Plimley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hogan were guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Morrison, Kingston, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley attended the "Knights of Columbus" At Home in Kingston on Wednesday eve,

Miss Edna Fraser, Napance, left for Westport Thursday.

Mr. Carscallen of Carscallen and Wagar, Tunworth was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. Rodger Richardson, formerly employed at the G.T. Station is renewing acquaintances in town.

Mr. Arnold Woodcock, North Bay, is the guest of his parents in town.

Mr. Ira Briscoe returned on Thursday to Mexico after spending a month in Napance.

The many friends of Mrs. Albert Dollar, Morven, will be pleased to learn that she is slowly recovering after an operation for appendicitis at the Kingston Hospital.

MARRIAGES.

CLIFTON—GORDON—At Napance on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1906, by Rev. Canon Jaryis, Harrie Clifton, Cranbrook, B.C., to Grace Gordon, of Deseronto.

SCHAMEHORN—HANES—At Napance on Wednesday Feb. 21st 1906, by Rev. J. R. Real, at the Western parsonage, Mr. James Ross Schamehorn to Miss Mary Etta Hanes, both of Richmond Township.

BRISTOW—FRINK—At Napance on Tuesday Feb. 20th 1906, by Rev. J. R. Real, at the Western Methodist parsonage, Mr. George Henry Bristow of Sandhurst, and Miss Edna Amelia Frink of Napance.

DEATHS.

MEAGHER—At Kingston, February 18th, 1906, Thomas Meagher, aged 49 years, 1 month.

DETLOW—At Napance on Wednesday Feb. 21st, 1906, Jacob Detlor, aged about sixty-five.

Board of Education.

E. Ming, V. S., Chairman, W. F. Hall, Sec.-Treas., Committees—1905.

School Management—E. W. Scott, Chairman, G. H. Cowan, M. D., W. T. Gibbard, F. H. Perry, F. W. Vandusen, Collegiate Institute—J. L. Boyes, Chairman, M. S. Madole, N. Wagar, L. D. S., G. H. Cowan, M. D.

West Ward—F. W. Vandusen, Chairman, W. T. Gibbard, D. L. Hill, J. W. Robinson.

East Ward—F. H. Perry, Chairman, N. Wagar, L. D. S., E. W. Scott.

Finance and Printing—J. W. Robinson, Chairman, N. Wagar, D. L. Hill, M. S. Madole, J. P. Hanley,

Regular Monthly Board Meeting the second Monday in each Month.

WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member of your family, it is important that this prescription should be accurately and well filled. Our long experience as dispensers, and our reputation for pure drugs, should induce you to place your trade in our hands.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND surpasses all other remedies as a blood purifier and system cleanser. It gives grand and blessed results to the weak, rundown, nervous and ailing. Paine's Celery Compound banishes rheumatism and neuralgia; thousands of strong testimonial from cured people prove its worth. Buy your Paine's Celery Compound from us.

T. B. WALLACE, Druggist,
Napance, Ont.

PRICES OF SUITS TO SUIT YOU.

NEVER SO LOW

that we cannot give you satisfaction in the best of goods and trimmings.

NEVER SO HIGH

that you will have cause to complain.

Napanee JAMES Merchant
WALTERS Tailor

CENTREVILLE.

Nearly all took advantage of the little sleighing we had the first of the week in hauling logs, lumber, etc.

Thos. Pybus has a gang of men quarrying stone in McGrath's quarry for the foundation of the Wagar Block at Enterprise.

The remains of Peter Vandewater, were placed in the vault here last week. Mr. Vandewater was a resident of this village for over thirty years being Division Court Bailiff, from the time he came here to reside, until last spring when the Whitney Government saw fit to remove him from an office that as far as this part is concerned had outlived its usefulness. He removed from here last fall to live in Napanee with relatives, in Napanee, where a couple of weeks ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which caused his death. Deceased was well and favorably known throughout the Township of Caledon. In politics he was an ardent Liberal and in religion a Methodist. E. T. Hinch has been appointed Township Clerk, and D. Goudy, superintendent of the stone crusher, R. Cox Enterprise was appointed assessor. Geo. Clancy has the timber all on the ground for his barn.

Geo. McFarlane is expected home from the hospital this week.

The usual amount of valentine were received in the past, St. Valentine's day.

Our village is moving south by degrees, soon reach Mud Lake.

STRATHCONA.

Mr. Frank Haycock is seriously and dangerously ill. He is not improving.

Mrs. John Murphy is slightly better. Rev and Mrs. Mears were calling on friends here Tuesday.

R. L. Lott, of Owen Sound, arrived at his mother's Saturday night, quite unexpectedly. Having business east, he visited his old home, remaining till Monday.

Mrs. S. Weese spent Tuesday with Mrs. and Miss Lott.

Mr. A. Granger and family, left Tuesday for Minnesota, where they will reside.

Mr. W. Wilson will immigrate, to the great west, the 1st of March. Mr. J. Wilson, of Selby, who had bought his farm, will move here. It is the old Miller home stead, a fine place.

Mrs. Winters has moved to this village, occupying the house lately vacated by Mrs. Neely.

A number about the country as well as the village are afflicted with grippe.

Mrs. Martin Kehoe has had a bad attack of bronchitis.

Any Kind of Dye.

At WALLACE'S DRUG STORE you can get 8 packages of Diamond Dyes, Turkish Dyes, Standa d Dyes, Rexall or Dycia for 25 cents. We have a cheap Brown for Carpet Rugs which gives excellent results. Everything Fresh and Good at the Red Cross Drug Store.

SIELLA.

Our ice bridge is considered quite safe on the bay now. Teams with heavy loads are crossing every day.

Another of our old and highly respected residents departed this life on Saturday in the person of Mrs. Daniel Wemp. She leaves a husband and nine children, all grown to manhood and womanhood, and several brothers and sisters. Two sons, John and George, and two daughters, Mrs. R. Instant and Mrs. S. Morrow, reside here, but the others were all present at the funeral but one daughter, who is settled in the west.

Mr. Thom Tagwell, who has been with a survey party for the past six months, is home again looking well.

The C. O. F. held a very successful assembly on Friday evening. Selby's orchestra making its first appearance at Stella and giving good satisfaction.

H. E. Wilson and R. A. Caughey drove up from Kingston to be in attendance.

Free! Free!

Give it a trial. Carbo Magnetic Razor, with our name on, free for a month, if you are not satisfied bring it back. All we ask is a trial.

BOYLE & SON, Agents.

BATH

The oyster supper given by the cheese patrons in the hall was a decided success. A large crowd and a good programme was given and very instructive speeches listened to. All went away well pleased, with hope of enjoying another in the coming year.

Mrs. Wm. Keys gave a very enjoyable evening to a large number of her friends as a farewell party in honor of her son George and his bride, who started last Thursday for the Northwest. They will reside in Winnipeg where he has a good position. They take with them the good wishes of many friends. His sister, Miss Ethel, also returned to her duties in Canadago, N. Y., as trained nurse. She is a very successful nurse, having received a telegram urging her speedy return before her two weeks' visit had expired.

A pleasant evening was spent by a number of friends lately at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Day.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling Bran 85c per 100 lbs. Bread made from Five Roses Flour won First prize at several Fall Fairs. Try a bag at \$2.45. Try our Tea, 2 lbs 25c our 25c Tea beats the world. We sell sugars cheaper than all dealers.

TAMWORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Names in order of merit.

Senior Department.

Class V.—Jessie Richardson, Pearl Murphy, Helen Way, Arthur Matthews.

Class IV.—Fannie Milligan, Annie Paul, Bernice Saul, Nellie Matthews, Effie Matthews, Percy Stinson, Ruby Thornton, Pearl Thornton.

Class III.—Maggie Hunter, Josephine Dwyer, Nellie Brandan, Laura Dawson, Tommy Walsh, Mercedes Prescott, Lorne Elliott, Vera Armstrong, Kenneth Stinson, Mary Copeland, Willie Wagar, Rebecca Rosenberg, Martin Murphy, Rebecca Schoolcraft, Vera Mouch, Leo Burns, Clarence Mouch.

LILLIAN FILE, Teacher.

Junior Department.

Class II, Sr.—Louise Dwyer, Bernice Richardson, Bessie Hymers, Lawrence Coxall, Carl Kiser, Wilfrid Dwyer, Pearl Thompson, Bernice Taylor, Ernest Jackson, Florence Carscallen, Lillie Wood.

Class II, Jr.—Arthur Blight, Ray Robinson, May Murphy, Bessie Paul, Fraser Stinson, Harry Hunter, Arthur Kennedy, Herbie Close.

Class II.—Elsie Jones, Stanley York, Willie Dawson, Laura Jones, Ross McKin Edna Taylor, Blanche Murphy, Freddie Kennedy, Dale Donovan, Basil Wood, Harford Thompson, Eddie Snider.

Class I, Sr.—John Thompson, Virgil York, Percy Thompson, Horace Jones.

PROFESSOR DORENWEND

America's Greatest Hair Goods

Artist, is coming to

PAISLEY HOUSE, NAPANEE,

ON

Tuesday, Feb. 27th

This visit gives you a chance to consult PROF. DORENWEND about your Hair and to choose from the stock of Hair Goods which he carries with him—just what you require.



Baldness . . .

as all men know, disfigures and adds an aged expression to the face. Why remain Bald when Professor Dorenwend can fit you with a WIG or TOUPEE, which will hide

all traces of Baldness and take the place of your own hair? Doctors commend these Toupees as a preventative for colds in head, extrarrh and neuralgia. PROFESSOR DORENWEND will fit you on the spot and show you just how you look afterwards.

LADIES—READ THIS!

You will never have a better opportunity to see for yourselves the beautiful assortment of SWITCHES, BANGS, POMPADOURS, WAVES, WIGS, Etc., which Professor Dorenwend carries with him.

Remember the Date and don't fail to call at the hotel and see Professor Dorenwend early.

The DORENWEND CO. of Toronto, Limited,
103 and 105 Yonge Street, Toronto.

We Are Always
Wide Awake

Our Stock of Goods
is Complete

Our Stock of Dress Goods

Are unequalled, in quality, style and price

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes

Give us a Call and Be Convinced

N. WARTELSKY,
Cheap Cash Store, Colebrook, Ont

We have just received a nice

line of Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and Carriers; also some beautiful Parlor Suites, which we intend selling at a very close mar-

Mrs. Winters has moved to this village, occupying the house lately vacated by Mrs. Neely.

A number about the country as well as the village are afflicted with grippe.

Mrs. Martin Kehoe has had a bad attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. Loyed visited at Mr. William's on Wednesday last.

Mr. S. Walker spent Monday with friends here.

Miss Nesbit was the guest of Miss Lott Weidner.

Mrs. Dunlap is with her sister Mrs. Calder, who is seriously ill.

TWO AT KEYHOLE.

"Bobbie, were you looking through the keyhole last night at me and your sister?"

"Honest, no. Mother was in the way."

OBSEVANT.

"There is nothing," the cinder remarked as the smoke.

Past train windows flew merrily by. Like watching for chances like this is to keep oneself in the great public eye."

ANOTHER LAPSE.

Grocer—When do your folks want that flour sent up?

Mr. Nonemey (looking troubled)—They want it yesterday.—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE AGILE TIGER.

He Is "Shod With Silence" and Is as Quick as Lightning.

Most wild animals are specialists—that is to say, they are highly developed in one particular direction. The tiger is great as a stalker. His feet seem to be "shod with silence." R. H. Elliot, for many years a resident of India, cited an experience of one of his neighbors illustrative of this point.

He had been much annoyed by tigers and at last tied a bullock out in a clearing and took up his own position in a tree to wait till the tiger should come after the bait. The ground was covered with dried leaves, which in hot weather are so brittle that even the walking of a bird over them can be heard for a good distance.

In no very long time a large tiger slipped out of the forest and slowly edged toward the bullock. His method was so elaborate and careful that the man who saw it used to declare that it would have been worth 1,000 rupees to any young sportsman to have witnessed it.

So carefully did he put down each paw and so gradually did he crush the leaves under it that not a sound was to be heard. Between him and the bullock was a stump about four feet high, with long projecting surface roots. This, plainly, the tiger looked upon as a godsend.

He got upon one of the roots, balanced himself carefully and so was able to walk quickly and silently as far as the stump. He approached so gradually and noiselessly and his color against the brown leaves was so invisible that he was close upon the bullock before he was perceived.

Then instantly the bullock charged. The tiger eluded him and in a moment more had his paws on the bullock's neck ready to drag him down. Then, like a flash, he caught sight of the rope by which the bullock was tied and turned and sprang into the forest, all so quickly that the man in the tree had no opportunity to fire.

Sore Throat and Coughs.

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets.

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

100. All Druggists 400

STINSON, Harry Hunter, Arthur Kennedy, Herbie Close.

Part II.—Elsie Jones, Stanley York, Willie Dawson, Laura Jones, Ross McKim, Edna Taylor, Blanche Murphy, Freddie Kennedy, Dale Donovan, Basil Wood, Harford Thompson, Eddie Snider.

Class I. Sr.—John Thompson, Virgil York, Percy Thompson, Horace Jones, Charlie Walsh.

Class I. Jr.—Jack Fuller, Roy Woods, Mary Jones, Clarence Kennedy, Clintie Richardson.

FLO M. BELL, Teacher.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

MORVEN

Springlike weather still prevails in our midst and we are yet without sleighing.

Business is very dull, not much hay or grain moving.

The revival meeting conducted by Rev. Mr. Thomas is increasing in interest and there are prospects of greater things to come.

Those on the sick list are better excepting Mrs. McQuin, who is suffering from cancer.

The local sports are making very good use of the driving track on Mr. Kaylor's farm with their high steppers.

Our assessor is making his annual round.

WILTON

The furnace in the Methodist church has been undergoing repairs this week. Special meetings are being held in the Methodist church.

Harvey Timmerman returned Tuesday from Kingston hospital, very much improved in health.

Wesley Parrott is also improving.

Miss Kendrick leaves to-day for her home in St. Andrews, N.B., stopping off in Montreal for a visit with friends.

Miss Florence Ward is spending the week at J. B. Sanderson's.

A large amount of first-class ice has been drawn to the Metzler factories during the past week.

Mrs. Albert Purdy, Murvale spent a few days this week with Mrs. Alfred Miller.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

STOCO.

The remains of the late Maggie Nolan were deposited in the vault in the Roman Catholic cemetery on Friday 16th. The deceased was the youngest daughter of Owen Nolan. Patrick Murphy of Tweed, formerly of Stoco, sailed from Halifax, on Friday, 16th inst., for Liverpool. A great many from here are attending the bazaar in Tweed this week. The burning of the public school in the Taft's neighborhood, north-west of Tweed, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Thomas Donahoe, of Belleville, has bought out Mr. Jackson, photographer of Tweed. As the family of Peter Doran, of Bogart, were on their way to church on Sunday, 11th inst., the wagon upset in crossing an icy place on the road north of Stoco. The occupants were thrown headlong into the adjoining ditch by the wayside. Mrs. Doran and Miss Nellie Doran sustained severe injuries from which they have not yet recovered. The three other occupants of the vehicle escaped unhurt.

His Happiest Hour.

He—Do you remember the night I asked you to marry me? She—Yes, dear. He—For a whole hour we sat there and not a word did you speak. Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life!—Translated For Tales From Echo de Paris.

Pain Through Ignorance.

All our misery, all our pain, is traceable to ignorance and misuse of our forces. Enlightenment is the sovereign cure alike for physical and moral ills.

We have just received a fine line of Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and Carriers; also some beautiful Parlor Suites, which we intend selling at a very close margin. If you intend purchasing any of the above-mentioned articles, please give us a call.

The Gibbard Furniture Co., OF NAPANEE, - LIMITED



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Special

Prices

We are offering Special Prices on all fine lines of

Mens' and Women's Shoes

made by the

Victoria Shoe Co.

Best grade of Shoes
made in Canada, and all
1906 styles.

FRED CURRY,

Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

The Marks Bros. Company appeared in the Opera House, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and a Saturday Matinee. They gave a good show and drew good houses.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital,
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 511

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grand Block, 60 John St
244 Napanee

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warren Block, Opposite Post Office. 511

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ARE GOOD PIANOS.

R. B. ALLEN
NAPANEE.

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Renewed
Your
Subscription?